P & O
GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION, LONDON.
The 8nly "SCOTCH" to be Supplied.
WHISKY.

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

No: 51,649—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1899.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	24th June.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4039	C. T. Denny	8th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	22nd ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th ,,
* CLYDE	4039	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th ,,
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th ,,
* CLYDE	4039	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th ,,
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd ,,
* CLYDE	4039	C. T. Denny	30th ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 19th June, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
ORION	——	2,814	1st Aug., 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	7th Sept., 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 345	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	,, 1,080	,, 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	24th June 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 21, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : **GRINDLAY & CO**

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 22nd June, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 13th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA" 3,030 tons, on or about 24th June.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, on or about 30th June.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for passengers and cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance affected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,255	....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	28th June, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY : Esplanade Road.
KARACHI : Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

WINES FOR HOT WEATHER.

CLARETS.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM P. DUBOIS & Co.,
EXCELLENT BREAKFAST WINES.

		Cash.		Credit.	
		Qts.	Pts.	Qts.	Pts.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
COTES St. EULALIE	Per doz.	11 0	6 0	12 4	6 12
St. JULIEN MEDOC, "Fine Flavour and Body in great demand"	Per doz.	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
BORDEAUX, "a Favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux"	Per doz.	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
PETIT MEDOC, "Possesses Body, with Pleasing Flavour"	Per doz.	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 4
GOOD DINNER WINES.					
SUPERIOR MEDOC, "Full-Bodied, of High Character and Flavour"	Per doz.	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "Soft and Delicate, with fine Flavour"	Per doz.	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
GRAVES (White Bordeaux)	,,	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0

HOCKS. MOSELLES. SAUTERNES.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of. India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F ALLUM, General Manager.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGER AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, Esplanade Road.
KARACHI, Bunder Road.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES : Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES :
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

P & O

FERGUSONS.

P & O

WHISKY.

P & O

B. SMYTH & Co., LD.

P & O

OF ALL DEALERS.

P & O

Rs. 2-8-0 A BOTTLE.

P & O

EVERY WHERE.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

RUBENSTEIN:—"But there is only one piano—the ERARD : as to the others, they are but imitations."

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED
SOLE AGENTS
IN INDIA, BURMAH and CEYLON for the CELEBRATED

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

Are in a position to offer these MAGNIFICENT PIANOS at

LONDON CASH PRICES.

ERARD PIANOFORTES

Have been supplied to THE ROYAL FAMILY since the reign of GEORGE II.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.

18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

"AS OTHERS SEE US"

A SERIES OF VOLUMES GIVING IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLAND AND OF ENGLISH LIFE BY VARIOUS CONTINENTAL AUTHORS.

ACROSS THE CHANNEL. Rs. 3-12.

(LIFE AND ART IN LONDON)

From the French of GABRIEL MOUREY.

Translated by GEORGINA LATIMER.

ANIMALS OF TO-DAY. Rs. 4-8.

Their Life and Conversation. By C. J. CORNISH, Author of "Life at the Zoo," etc. With Sixteen Illustrations from Photographs by C. Reid, of Wishaw.

"Quite one of the brightest books of popular Natural History which have appeared in recent years is Mr. Cornish's fascinating study of 'Animals of To-day.'"—'Leeds Mercury."

THE WAR IN THE PENINSULA. Rs. 3-12.

By ALEXANDER INNES SHAND. Author of "the Life of Sir Edward Hamley." With Four Portraits on Copper and Six Plans.

"Mr. Shand has done good service in the production of this excellent work."—"World."

AFRICA IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Rs. 3-12.

By EDGAR SANDERSON, M.A., Author of "The British Empire, etc. With a Map and Four Portraits on Copper."

"Undoubtedly the best summary of modern African history that we have had."—"Pall Mall Gazette."

COMIC HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By Gilbert Abbot A' Beckett. Rs. 4-8.

With Reproductions of the 200 Engravings by John Leech, and 20 page Illustrations, New Edition.

COMIC HISTORY OF GREECE. From the Earliest Times to the Death of Alexander the Great. Rs. 4-8.

By Charles M. Snyder. Illustrated by John Sloan, W. M. Goodes, F. McKernan, E. Shinn, H. Blue, F. C. Schell, and Bob Addams.

"CITY LINE OF STEAMERS."

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail above the
CITY OF VENICE	2,201	F. Snow.	24th June.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth-Cabins on Deck. Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. Apply to—

FORBES, FORBES & CO., LD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th June, 1899.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the article "POPPY SEED" will be re-tested for Tonnage, on THURSDAY, 22nd June 1899, at 3 p.m., in the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Carnac Bunder, when the attendance of those interested is invited.

By order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 15th June, 1999.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ, કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 25th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on MONDAY the 10th day of July, 1899, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1898.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1899, and to fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st June, 1899.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 24th June, to 10th July, 1899, both days inclusive.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

POLICYHOLDERS SECURITY.

NEARLY ....£9,000,000 Stg.

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAI JAVER, widow of SHAH JETHABHAI NEMCHAND, late of Bombay, Hindoo, inhabitant deceased.

DHARAMSI MANOCKCHAND and HARAKCHAND MANOCKCHAND, both of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Shaick Memon Street, without the Fort, and the Executors named in the said Will .... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 19th day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine and in the Sixty-second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

D. B. BINNING,
The 19th day of June, 1899.

Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY..................................As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-8
Third do.	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS,

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do	" 4½
Third do	" 2 14

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is has follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 1
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

P & O
PURE OLD
WHISKY.

DOCTOR MENIST
SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliste" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND.......... £500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... .. 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,300
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,240
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	116
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£9	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	300	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	140
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	92 1-2
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	215
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvRs12½	225
Colaba	500	1,380	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,275xd
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	7.0
French	800	500	500	dvdRs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	370
Hingoli Press Co. Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	540
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	67½
Mofussil Co.	125	400	405	dvd Rs35	415
Mumuar M	300	250	all	25	227 1-2
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	605
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	180
Prince of Wales	130	500	00	20	35
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	30	340x1
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sind	400	1,000	750	20	365
Punjab Woollen Mills	210	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	20
Volkart	—	900		Rs75	1,100
MISCELLANEOUS.				Halfyearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	200xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Bachan Pile	6,000	100	100	12 pr ct	150
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	375	6,050
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	93¾	1,5.0
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	86
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	30	500	500	6 .ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	65	1000
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	2 0
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	,500	2	200	dvdRs10	218
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,·0	250	250	9 p 16	320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	330	30	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	159
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct	139
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	56
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	dvd R023	61
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	0	1,065
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	160
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	Rs. 1A	27 1-2
SPINNING AND				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Adv	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	305
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	0	Nil	34
Assur Veerjee Mill Ld.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 Share	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld		1,000	1,000	60	38 1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	al	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	195
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.2.	510
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,470
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	575xd
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	725
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	2.	650xd
Colaba Land & Mills	6,000	700	...	Rs. 10	430
Goorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	525xd
Currimbhoy Mill	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.6	745xd
David Mill	1,40	500	500	dvdRs.30	380xd
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	12)
Empress	3,100	500	500	Nil 10	435
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	440
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	70	615
Hope Mills	509	1,000	1,000	3	470
Hyderabad	705	1,000	,000	31	1,230
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	300
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	600
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	660
Jaffer Ali	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	160
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	550
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	813	1,000	1,000	20	320
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.25	830
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	0	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.5	192
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	825
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	2,900
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Maneckjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,150
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	82½
Mazagon	6,000	250		dvdRs. 5	
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,675
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 5.
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	200
Oriental	6,725	625	25	dvd Nil	100
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	820
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	670xd
Ripon Mills	400	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	625xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	1,875
Sconderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	160
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	285xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.15	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	800	500	15	190
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvdR.22½	655
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	310xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2	350
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	242
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	420
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	80	all	dvdR.	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	000	1,000	815	...

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 10-32m., 9-59a. Low water, 3-24m., 4-24a.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5-15.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Maravia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Saturday.

FIRE IN A COAL STACK.—A fire broke out, on Tuesday amongst a quantity of coal stacked at Mazagaon Road. The stack belonged to Mr. Jeejeebhoy Khumbatta. The Mazagaon manual played on the burning stack and put out the fire. The origin of the fire is believed to be spontaneous combustion. The damage is estimated at Rs. 50.

FEAST OF ST. ALOYSIUS.—Yesterday morning, this feast was celebrated in the Church of Our Lady of Rosary, Mazagaon, the expenses being borne by the boys (students) of the Sodality established in this Church for upwards of three years. The service opened at 6-30 a.m., by a selection played by the Church string band, after which Rev. Father D'Cruz, with Rev. Fathers Fonseca and Monteiro, commenced the Holy Mass, during which the boys had taken their seats as usual before the altar. After the singing of "Gloria in Excelsis" in tenor by Mr. Dominic Baptista Rev. Father D'Cruz, the Vicar of the Church, and the spiritual director of the Sodality, stepped forward between the two altars, and facing the sodalists, said: "Dear Sodalists, it gives me great pleasure this morning to see you all here to celebrate the feast of your patron Saint," after which he brought before them the angelical and spiritual life of the saint. The altar, on which stood the statue of St. Aloysius, was neatly decorated by the student members. The benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament brought the service to a close.

PECULIAR WAY OF SETTLING ACCOUNTS.—Nabibux Mulabux, a Mahomedan hawker in umbrellas, was, yesterday, charged by Inspector Gannon, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to Dawood Joosub. The complainant is a dealer in umbrellas, and has his place of business at Null Bazaar. A few days ago accused obtained from the complainant's shop a number of umbrellas for sale on commission. He effected the sale, and on the afternoon of the 20th instant went to the complainant's shop to settle the account. Complainant, who was then present in the shop, asked the accused to render him the account of the sale proceeds of the umbrellas given to him. Accused declined to do so, saying that as he had obtained the umbrellas from the complainant's partner, he was responsible to him only. An altercation then ensued between the party. It was alleged that complainant attempted to force the money out of the accused's pocket, and in the struggle they both fell down on the ground, accused falling over complainant. The latter sustained a fracture of the left forearm and was attended to at the J. J. Hospital. The accused in his defence urged that during the scuffle the complainant fell down on the ground and hurt himself. He was ordered to be rigorously imprisoned for one month.

PICK-POCKETS AT BHENDY BAZAAR.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, Laishah Mustanshah and Shaik Russool Goolam Hoosein, both Mahomedans, were charged, at the instance of Inspector Power, with stealing four currency notes for Rs. 10 each from the pocket of one Abbsya Narat. The complainant is a labourer, working under a muccadum, and resides at Chinch Bunder Road. On Sunday evening, the complainant was on his way home, when, at Telly Gully, a bye-lane, abutting on Bhendy Bazaar Road, he was met by the two accused. Laishah put his hand into complainant's pocket and removed four currency notes for Rs. 10 each. Complainant felt a jerk, and turning round caught hold of the thief. The latter struggled and passed the notes on to his companion, Shaik Russool, who immediately made off with the money. Complainant, however, kept hold of Laishah and raised an alarm of "thief," which brought a number of townsmen to the scene. Laishah was given in police custody, while his companion was chased and arrested shortly after with the notes in his possession. At the close of the case, Inspector Power produced a record of four previous convictions against the man, Shaik Russool. Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate sentenced Laishah to one [illegible] ment.

CRICKET.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA 2ND XI VS. Y. M. C. A., C. C. 2ND XI.

THIS 2nd XI match was played last Saturday on the Y. M. C. A., ground, the Elphinstone College Gymkhana winning by 15 runs. The scores:—

Y. M. C. A. C. C. 2ND XI.

Kees, b Mehta	21
Spilling, c Ashburner, b Kanga	12
Irvine, c Vakil, b Ashburner	0
Laxton, c Mulla, b Kanga	16
Green, l-b-w, b Mehta	0
Horne, b Mehta	13
Brewin, c and b Mehta	0
Simmonds, c Vakil, b Mehta	2
Sneddon, b Kanga	5
Briscoe, st Mehta, b Ashburner	8
Dwyer not out	2
Extras	7
Total	86

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA, 2ND XI.

Mulla, c Irwine, b Briscoe	13
Ashburner, c Brewin, b Irwine	10
Kanga, c and b Briscoe	2
Cooper, b Briscoe	19
Mehta, run out	3
Vakil, b Brewin	8
Karbhari, b Briscoe	24
Darabseth, b Brewin	0
Pleader, c Dwyer, b Brewin	0
Doctor, b Irwine	0
Pearson, not out	4
Extras	8
Total	101

A PLUCKY ACTRESS.

THERE are few things more disconcerting to an actor than the sound of talking in stalls or boxes. Miss Julia Arthur, however, who will be remembered as a member of the Lyceum Company during the run of "Richard III.," has just had an even more disagreeable experience. In the course of a performance of "A Lady of Quality," in New Haven, U. S., an intoxicated man in the audience persisted in making himself peculiarly obnoxious. Miss Arthur's method of bringing matters to an issue was prompt and efficacious. Ordering the curtain to be lowered; she appeared infront of the footlights, and announced that the play would not be continued until the intruder had been expelled—a hint upon which those closer to him were not slow to act. The present writer (Mr. Malcolm Watson) recalls an instance in which the late Corney Grain, an artist whose coolness it was difficult to disturb, had to bring his sketch to an abrupt conclusion because of a gentleman in the balcony who showed his disdain of the proceedings by turning his back on the stage, and ostentatiously perusing a newspaper. One recalls also, in this connection, the story related of Charles Mathews, who throughout two acts of an uproarious farce vainly endeavoured to extort a smile from a particularly stolid individual in the stalls. In the middle of the third act, the spectator rose evidently with the view of making his way to the door. "I beg your pardon, sir," exclaimed Mathews, stung to the quick, "may I remind you that the piece isn't finished yet?" "No," answered the other quietly, "that's why I'm going out."

WHEN THE TIGER IS WOUNDED.

ACCORDING to a writer in the June part of *Chums*, in ordinary circumstances the tiger will avoid a conflict with man. It is only when wounded or driven to bay that it is roused to the full extent of his savage fury. "I have seen a tiger," narrates an Indian officer, "when maddened by a bullet wound, charge an elephant, and springing upon its flank, lacerate the poor creature in such a manner as almost to disable it. Indeed, I have known cases of elephants to be killed by tigers, the wounds they inflicted having mortified and caused death. I don't think anything in nature can exceed the fiendish rage of a tiger when brought to bay after being wounded. I remember once shooting a tiger, that, disabled by the shot, fell into a stream, and in its death struggles laid hold of a log that floated near it, and made its teeth meet in the hard wood. Indeed, the frenzy of rage which seizes on a wounded tiger is such that I have even known it to turn round and bite the wound that caused its pain. An exciting spectacle was a tiger which I shot through the spine. Unable to move from the spot where it fell, it yet roared, snapped, foamed at the mouth, and tore great holes in the ground with its claws. As an experiment, I threw towards it a pad from one of the elephants, and on this it expanded its fury to such a degree that in a few moments it had torn and bitten it to shreds. One shudders to think what would have happened to a man if he had had the misfortune to fall into its clutches at such a time."

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

THE POONA MURDER CASES.

IMPERATRIX VS. KHANDU VISHNU SATHE.

THIS was an appeal by the accused from a decision of Mr. W. H. Crowe, who, as Sessions Judge of Poona on the 4th March last, found the accused guilty of abatement of murder in the Dravid murder case and in the murder of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst, and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment in each case, that is ten years in all. The Government of Bombay also presented a petition of appeal, praying that the sentence of ten years' imprisonment passed upon the accused might be revised, and such other legal sentence as might seem adequate might be passed. Mr. Robertson, with Mr. P. P. Khare, appeared for the accused; and Mr. Scott, acting Advocate General, with the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The following is the full text of the judgments delivered in the case:—

Mr. Justice Parsons said: The sentence passed by the Sessions Judge for the offence, of which he convicted the appellant, (abetment of murder) is clearly illegal, the minimum sentence prescribed by law for that offence being transportation for life. Before, however, we can pass that sentence we, as we are asked to do by the learned Advocate General who appears on behalf of Government, must be satisfied that he is guilty of that offence, in other words we must ascertain of what offence the appellant is actually guilty. The determination of this question depends entirely upon the construction to be placed upon, and the credit to be attached to the confession made by the appellant before the First Class Magistrate at Poona on the 11th February, which was adhered to by him before the same magistrate on the 22nd February, but retracted before the Sessions Court on the 4th March, for there is no other evidence in the case against him—worthy to be called by that name. In that confession, the appellant nowhere admits that he took any part in a conspiracy, to kill Dravid. All he says is that Vassudev told him of his intention to kill Dravid, because he had caused Damoder to be arrested and convicted. Nevertheless he says that he went out with him on the evening of the murder and kept watch in the road. It is contended for the prosecution that he thus aided the murderers. It may reasonably be doubted whether, in point of fact, his being in the road so far from the scene of the murder, out of sight of it even afforded them any aid at all. Assuming, however, it could have done so, I have, after giving the matter full consideration, come to the conclusion that these incriminating statements that I have mentioned, namely his accompanying the murderers of the Dravids and watching the road for them, cannot be accepted as true. In the first place, the position of the appellant when he made the confession has to be considered. He was in police custody, and he was also unvisited and undefended not only at that time, but for some considerable time afterwards. The record of the case shows that the Magistrate, who recorded the confession, denied the request of the father of the accused to visit him to arrange for his defence, or to appear by counsel on his behalf before him. It does not appear when that request was made, but the order refusing it is dated the 17th February, the appellant being told to renew his application on the 22nd, on which date the commitment was made. The friendless position in which the appellant was thus so improperly placed and kept cannot but have had an effect on his mind, especially if what he says is true that he thought he was going to be made a witness by the police. In the next place, the statements are contradicted by his co-accused who deny that the appellant was with them when they committed the murder. Moreover it seems improbable that the appellant would have been told to remain in the road, and not to allow anyone to come in the direction of the house of the Dravids. It was a useless order and one that he could hardly be expected to be able to carry out. I think, therefore, that the evidence fails to substantiate the charge under section 109, which requires that there should be intentional aid by some act or illegal omission. It seems to me that nothing more is proved than a concealment of the design to kill Dravid, a concealment which was voluntary, and which the appellant knew would be likely to facilitate the commission of the murder; and that as this concealment was an illegal omission that the appellant is guilty of the offence described in section 118 of the Indian Penal Code. My learned colleague agrees with me in this view of the case. We, therefore, alter the convictions to one under section 118 of the Indian Penal Code, and the sentences to one of seven years' transportation.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in his judgment, said; The accused Sathe was charged under Section 302 with two offences of murder, and there were two alternative charges of abetment under Section 302 and 109. The Sessions Judge and jury acquitted him under the [illegible] the recommendation of the jury sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years in each case. The accused has appealed against the sentence, chiefly on the ground that as he was not present at the time or place when the murders of the Dravid brothers were committed, the charge of abetment was not proved, and that his confessions on which the Judge chiefly relied were not true on the other hand and had been disowned by him. The Government Prosecutor sought an enhancement of the sentence on the ground that as accused was present the abetment held proved really fell under Section 114, and as such the proper sentence to pass was that for the principal offence of murder. The principal questions at issue are these:—(1) Whether the offence of abetment was proved; (2) whether the case fell under Section 109 or 114 or any of the other allied Sections. There can be no doubt that as the Sessions Judge found the prisoner guilty of both the offences of abetment charged, under Section 109, the punishment under that Section must be what is provided for the principal offence, except in those cases where separate provision is made by the Code for the punishment of such abetment. As no such separate provision is made in the case of this abetment, if the charge is proved, the punishment must be the sentence provided for the principal offence abetted. The sentences passed by the Sessions Judge were thus clearly illegal, if the abetment charges be held proved as found by the Judge. It was on this account that the Government preferred the application for and enhancement of the sentence. As far as the questions of fact is concerned, it must be noted that the co-accused Vasudeva nor Ranade did not mention in any of their statements that Sathe was acting with them in the plot to murder the Dravids, or that Sathe was present with them. Both Wasudeva and Ranade not only made no mention of Sathe in their first statements; but even when their attention was drawn on 22nd February about Sathe's confession made on the previous day they both denied that Sathe was in their company. Sathe's first statement in which he admitted having accompanied Vasudeva and Ranade on the day of the murder thus conflicts their confessions. Obviously he was not admitted into their counsels. According to him the idea of killing Dravids was first suggested on the day before the murder. In this respect also there is a similar absence of agreement as Vasudeva says the plot was thought of on the same day, while Ranade said it was three days or so before Sathe indeed admitted that next day he accompanied Vasudeva and Ranade, and after changing clothes at Londe's place he accompanied them. They took pistols ready for action, while he had only a stick. They made Sathe stand near the Nagnath Par and told him apparently for their own timely warning to prevent people coming to Dravids' house. He was about this place till the third brother, Nilkanth, came that way shortly after the murder and had a talk with him. Nilkanth confirms this interview, and so does Govind's statement in respect of Sathe changing clothes and leaving his house. This is really the whole of the evidence on this point of Sathe's part in the matter of what occurred that night. He denied in the Sessions Court all knowledge of the matter. No great weight was very properly attached to the denial of Wasudeva and Ranade as they would like to conceal Sathe's part in the matter. The jury have believed the evidence of Govind and Nilkant as contrasting the first admission of Sathe, and there can be no doubt that with this finding Sathe must be held to have taken some part in the minor events which occurred on the night of the murder, namely that Sathe accompanied Vasudeva and Ranade that night from Londe's place and waited at the Nagnath Par at some distance from the place of the murder by way of warning, but was not armed, and took no part whatever which facilitated the murder in any way. The next question is what was the nature of the abetment constituted by this conduct of Sathe. He was clearly not a principal of the first or second degree. He took no part in the murder, nor was he present, actually or constructively. A conspirator, who stands out of a house while his friends enter inside and loot it, is a principal of the second degree if he watched out in pursuance of the common design. This was not the exact contention here, and moreover such a person to be abetor under Section 114, must be near enough to render assistance, which was not the case in respect of Sathe. Sathe was, therefore, not liable to be punished for abetment under Section 114 as contended for by the Government Pleader. Sathe was certainly not an accessory after the fact, and he could only have become an accessory before the fact if he had been privy to the conspiracy or instigation. These three divisions of abetment under the English law generally correspond with the section of the Penal Code. The offence of abetment with which Sathe can be properly charged was not certainly of instigation nor conspiracy; for he did not clearly instigate nor conspire with the other offenders who left him to a subordinate position. Nor is he guilty of intentionally aiding as defined by explanation 2, Section 107, for such aiding presupposes that it facilitated the act. No act of Sathe's facilitated the offence. He was not armed nor did he know for certain that this murder would take place. Even where a man agreed to join a band of thieves, but subsequently recoiled from the agreement, even his actual presence at the theft did not, it was held, make him guilty of abetment under Section 107 (Explanation 2) 7 W. R., p. 78. Aid to be guilty must be given for facilitating the offence. Otherwise mere assistance even in the shape of giving food to the thief does not constitute abetment. (In re-Lingam Ramana (I. L. R. 2 Mad. 139). To prove abetment it is not enough that a person has taken part in those steps of the transaction which are innocent, but he should be connected with those steps which are criminal. (The Queen versus Nimchand Mookerji and another, 20 W R., page 44.) In the present case it is not alleged the facts resembled those in the Queen versus Eshan Meah, and another, 12 W. R., page 52. On the whole, there was, it is true, abetment of a sort in this case, but it was not abetment under Section 109 as held by the Sessions Judge, or Section 114 as contended for by the Government Pleader. The abetment seems to fall rather under Section 118. Sathe admittedly concealed the existence of a design to commit an offence, of which he was bound to disclose, and this concealment intentionally facilitated or was likely to facilitate the commission of the offence. This is proved by his own admission, and the jury must be held to have found him guilty of this less heinous abetment when they recommended him to mercy on the ground of foolishness and youth. I concur, therefore, with Mr. Justice Parsons in convicting him of the offences and sentencing him to seven years transportation.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 13th June:—

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 26th May 1899, submitting one from the Chief Storekeeper, B. B. & C. I. Railway, requesting that transhipment charges instead of wharfage fees may be levied on a lot of rails, about 590 tons, belonging to that Railway; saying that the rails, for want of the Company's Contractors' lighters, had to be landed on the dock wharf from the S.S. "Eastland," and were railed from the docks to the Company's Depot at Colaba to suit the Company's convenience. Submitted letter from the Chief Storekeeper, B. B. & C. I. Railway, dated 15th May 1899, above referred to.

The Trustees regret that the circumstances do not appear to justify any reduction in the charges.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 16th May 1899. Re-submitted the papers regarding the collision which took place between the S. S. "Naderi" and Gulbat "Khengty," No. 52 of Karanja, in the Channel to the P. and O. Company's Dock on the 19th November last. The papers having been circulated to the Trustees were not read. Read the proceedings of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee recommending the Board to pass a resolution in the following terms:—"The Trustees agree with the finding of the Committee of Enquiry that the accident was due to the failure of the native craft to exhibit proper light. The Port Officer should be requested to call attention to the necessity for the greatest caution in seeing the channel is clear when docking and undocking vessels at night." Read minutes of Trustees who are not members of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee are approved.

CONCERNING BILGES.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution dated 10th January 1899. Submitted the following rules regarding the precautions to be taken in cleaning the bilges of vessels, drafted by the Trustees' solicitor, and proposed in terms of the Trustees' Resolution quoted above to be submitted for the approval of Government and adopted as Port Rules:—

Rule 1.—Masters and officers of vessels are warned not to send persons into bilges or any other confined space where mephitic gas is liable to generate till water has been pumped in and out of the bilges and the bilges, tanks or confined spaces have been properly ventilated by the opening of the man-hole doors under proper care, and such necessary precautions must be taken as are laid down in the subjoined Directions and Extract from the Admiralty Regulations. If through disobedience to this Rule on the part of a master or officer loss of life or personal injury should occur, such master or officer, in addition to incurring the penalty provided for disobedience, might become liable to a criminal prosecution.

DIRECTIONS.

A.—Unless proper precautions are taken persons sent down to scrape the bilges of vessels may lose their lives through asphyxia from the inhalation of mephitic gas. The masters of vessels are therefore directed to guard against accidents by pumping water in and out of the bilges, opening the man-hole doors (under proper precautions) so as to ventilate the bilges, and by such other means as may be necessary in each particular case, and they are to prevent persons from entering [illegible] these precautions have been taken. to the above directions, as well as to the advisability of telling off [illegible] vessels is drawn enters the bilges until the bilge water [illegible] out, and that the tindals in charge of boys who are to work in the bilges properly carry out all orders given them in this respect. The pumping out of bilge water will not be permitted in the Wet Docks.

B.—An air fan and hoses for forcing fresh air into the bilges will be lent on application to the Dock Master. The person entering the suspected compartment should carry the hose in his hand and keep the open end near his face.

EXTRACT FROM ADMIRALTY REGULATIONS.

MEN CLEANING AND COATING DOUBLE BOTTOMS.

1229. The following precautions are to be observed while men are engaged in cleaning and coating the double bottoms of an iron ship:—(*a*) The air fan with hose is to be freely used for pumping in fresh air before the men are sent down and while they are at work. (*b*) A leading stoker is to be responsible under the Engineer in charge of the party, that no man enters a compartment unless a light has been held in and left at the bottom of the compartment for at least five minutes, to ascertain the purity of the air. (*c*) Still greater caution is required when the compartment has only one exit. (*d*) Communication is always to be kept up between the men in the inner compartment and those who have access to the outer air end. (*e*) The men are to be warned that they should leave a compartment immediately the light begins to burn dimly; a candle is to be supplied to each party as a surer test than a lamp since it might be thought that a lamp burnt dimly for want of trimming. The same precautions are to be taken when examining boilers and bunkers.

Rule 2.—If the death of any person shall occur on board a vessel within the limits of the Port of Bombay, and if such death shall be due to any but natural causes, the master or other person having for the time being the charge or control of such vessel shall forthwith report in writing the fact of such death, and (if possible) the cause thereof, to the Port Officer.

Submitted minutes of members of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee, recommending that the rules, as drafted by the Trustees' solicitor, may be submitted to Government for sanction.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee are approved.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Statement of cottons twist, and metals in Port Trust Warehouses during May 1899.

	1899.	1898.
Cotton, bales	16,546	23,198
,, cases	12,294	21,224
Twist, bales	5,139	6,302
Copper, tons	39 2-5	405 1-4
Yellow Metal, tons	553 1-2	39 1-4

Pilotage statement.

	For week ending 9th June 1899.	Total from 1st April to 9th June 1899.	For week ending 9th June 1898.	Total from 1st April to 11th June 1898.
Vessels piloted into harbour	20	196	27	228
Do. piloted out of harbour	18	202	19	213
Do. transported	15	148	17	193
Do. attended to	..	15	4	31
Do. warped	2	15	1	17

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Vessyas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands, but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

Cable Bonny-Kamerun interrupted.

Cable laid from Swakopmund at head of Walfish Bay to Messamades and to Capet wn.

Rates to Swakopmund two annas added to those for Capetown.

Communication at present with Swakopmund interrupted.

Bhamo route to China right.

Shanghai wires lines through Kiangsi province and coast line south of mong both interrupted.

Telegrams for Southern China, with suffer delay, unless marked via Cable from Shanghai.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritus 5 p.m. Thursday 29th instant.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirsa, 1,674 tons, Captain R Kendall, cleared yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE s s Wilberforce, 1,980 tons, Captain C Willis, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE s s Inchmona, 2,282 tons, Captain W T Ashby, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo, from New York.

THE B I S N Co's s s Obra, 3,496 tons, Commander G Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 9th June, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Byculla, 1,095 tons, Commander J M Tyrell, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday, from Akyab, 4th June, via Colombo, brought a cargo of rice, and 2 deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Bisagno, Captain D Maganzine, sailed on the 20th instant, for Genoa:—Mr Azzolini Sabino, Rev B Vigano, Marchese F di Goyzueta Consul General of Italy for Calcutta, Mr G Sandias, Mr Andrea Collara, Mr Eugenio Baldovino, Mr H Beyts, and 9 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain J McLean, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Mahomed Oosman Fray, Mr Bhaishunker, Messrs. Ahmed and Mahomed, Jassam Aboo Sonan, Asst-Surgn Pattigrew, Mrs Pattigrew, Mr Madhowjee Mowjee, Mr Sayed and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Grant	3461	Elliott			F M & Co
B	Alecto	2241	Boxhall	Karachi	27-6	F M & Co
C	Irena	1288	Far			W & A G & Co
D	Bhamo	2027	Leslie	Pondicherry	22-6	K N & Co
G	Kilwa	993	McClean	P Gulf	22-6	M & Co
H&J	H M S Magdala	745	H L Fleet R N			Rl Navy
,,	Hulk Tenasserim	1660	do	do		do.
L	Indravati	513	Adum	M Goa	21-6	Shprd & Co
M	Sutlej	2103	Weston	Aden	24-6	P & O Co
N	Zulu	1783	Smith			W & A G & Co
O	Wilberforce	1980	Willis	Havre	21-6	Bombay Co
P	Rhodesia	2299	Bate	Antwerp	25-6	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	M Goa	21-6	Shprd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Hispania	2213	Abrey	Liverpool	30-6	W & A G & Co
3	City of Venice	2226	Snow	Karachi	24-6	F Forbes
4	Moravia	2268	Colabrese	Kobe	23-6	A L S N Co
6	Parramatta	2854	Symons	Liverpool	4-7	P & O Co
7	Baltazan	2095	Milestone	China	29-6	W & A G & Co
9	Kt Errant	4717	Jones	Antwerp		K N & Co
10	Kt Bachelor	4092	Froggart	Hull	25-6	K N & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London	1-7	P & O Co
14	Dumra	762	Robertson	Karachi	23-6	M M & Co
15	Inchmona	2283	Ashby	Calcutta	22-6	W & A G & Co
16	Mobile	2183	Whittingham	Dunkirk	26-6	W & A G & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Peshawar..............4055 tons gross.......................H C Joosub

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Obra s	Brown	Calcutta, June 9.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Inchmona s	Ashby	Calcutta.
	Sirsa s	Kendall	Rangoon.
	Clan Macleod s	Walker	Karachi.
	Anatolia s	Wilks	Genoa.
	Moorgate s	Harland	Liverpool, etc.
	Istria s	Cragliotte	Trieste.
	Coromandel s	Vibert	Shanghai.
	Fultala s	Cave	Calcutta, etc.
	Wilberforce s	Willis	Havre.

The steamer Kilwa, McLean, for Persian Gulf yesterday obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Byculla, entered for loading yesterday for Rangoon, etc.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—100 bales hemp, John L Kirsten and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—45 tons teak square, Framjee Sons and Co; 115 bales skins and shides, H Q H Hasum; 4 bales skins, Alladin Joosub.

Shanghai s—209 cwt Indian condiments, Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 40 cwt goeer ihors, Adarakhia Canjee cwt lac, 2 bales wool n, and cotton carpets, and 33 cwt asafoetida, Shrriff Bhimjee; 68 cwt asafoetida, Jan Mahomed Rehmtoola; 450 cwt hingda, 301 cwt gum 10 cwt beeswax, 8 cwt lac, and 1,920 lbs nutmegpieces, Malidina Laljee; 2 000 cwt castorseed, Nansea Khairaz and Co; 50 cwt gum, Jethabhoy Premjee; 20 bales coir yarn, and 18 bales hemp, C Baggiano.

FOR HULL.

Alecto s—2,000 cwt wheat, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 8,000 cwt wheat, E D Sasson and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

L Kersten and Co; [illegible] cotton, Volkart Brothers; 60 cwt [illegible]

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—50 cwt Indian condiments, New York Export and Import Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Shanghai s—2,000 cwt linseeds and 4,000 cwt rapeseeds, Volkart Brothers; 6,000 cwt wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 1,959 cwt linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, K Kaderbhoy; 2,000 cwt bonemeal, E C Nanjee; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Rhodesia s—2,000 cwt wheat, Dharsee Nanjee and Co.

Kt Errant s—44 cwt gum, John L Kersten and Co; 56 bales cotton waste, P Jairam.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—50 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 1305 cwt gingellyseed 2000 cwt wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 1703 1-2 cwt rapeseed, 99 cwt teelseeds 2000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers, 2 cases aloes, 5 cases brass pots &c. Patoomall Brothers.

Baltazan s—6027 cwt linseed, 1004 cwt rapeseed, 1299 cwt teelseeds, 18000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Moravia s—42 cwt ty saboll, Yau Shin and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 22.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

519-98—Ardeshir H and D—Parbai alias Corebai vs Devjee Meghjee—Little and Co.—Part heard.
531-98—Bicknell M and M—Hoosein Karim and others vs Yemnabai and others—Captain and V.
410-98—Payne G and S—J E Sassoon and others vs Nassurbhoy and others—Dikshit and D and K B Mehta.
741-98—Madhowjee Veerjee—Jeewandas Purshotum vs Dayal Bhimjee and others—Bhaishanker and K.
49-98—Wadia and G—Bansali Munmohun Damoder vs Purshotumdas Mangaldas Nathubhai—Nanu and H.
149-98—Dikshit and D—Lakmidas Vajjee and others vs Vallivahoo Mansukial—D and J.
641-97—Payne G and S—Abdool Hoosein Abdoolally and others vs Nazerali Dawoodjee and others—Little and Co.
195-97—Dikshit and D—Balwant Arjoon Deraz and others vs Purshotum Lala and others—In person.
537-97—Crawford B and Co—Oomar Rahimtoola vs Meeya Adam Hajee Mohomed and others—Payne G and S and Bhaishanker and K.
358-97—In person—Abdool Gaffoor Nizamudin Patel vs Cootboodin bin Ameroodin Patel and others—J C Cama.
398-98—Little and Co—Noor Mohome Peerbhoy and another vs Ismailbhoy Peerbhoy Damjee and another—Payne G and S, and Thakurdas D C and H.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Maneckvahu vs Karsondas Pragjee Matubhai and J—Part heard.
37-99—Bicknell M and M—Gokhichand Rowchand vs Chotooram Motiram and others—Dikshit and D.
165-98—Crawford B and Co—Kora Laljee vs Dhunjee Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.
626-97—M H Khan—Kallooting Lavsing and others vs The Hon'ble Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D and Captain and V.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

466-98—Nanu and H—Maganlal Maluckchand vs Damodher Hurichandra and others—Bigelow G and W.
424-98—Madhawjee vs Mithabai V Canjee Arjoon—Payne G and S.
542-98—In person Kamulsi Nathoo vs Huridass Samchand—in person.
561-98—Hiralal M and M—Sobhagchand Tallockchand vs Nanabhai Tullockchand and others.
380-98—King and C—Bibibai vs Moosa Abu and others—Payne G and S and King and C.
721-97—Tyabjee and Co, for pauper—Abdool Rahiman Hajee Soomar vs Hajee Ebrahim Joosub Payne G and S.
18-99—K Bhutia for pauper—Ashabi and others Amirbi and others.
9-99—In person—Shaboo Din bin Badulla vs Sulleman Madan—K B Mehta.
91-99—Bhurjorjee Shroff Dhacoobai vs Pandurang Krishnajee Bhojnay—Payne G and S.
97-99—Captain and V—Chimnajee Ramjee vs The Honble Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others—M H Khan and Dikshit and D.
77-97—Dikshit and D a pauper—Sitaram Allaj Kulkarni vs Yemnabai and others—Sorabjee and J.
78-97—Dikshit and D for pauper—Sitaram Allaj Kulkarni vs Yemnabai and another—Sorabjee and J.
386-98—In person—Flora Isaac vs Isaac Abraham Ezra.
488-98—Payne G and S—Nanabhoy Nowrojee Davur vs Dadabhoy Nowrojee Davur Janardhan and A. Jehangir and S. Payne G and S.
162-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Kala Jugjiwan vs Juggonath Dewjee—M H Khan.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathcart, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 21.

EXTRA allotments, of Indian Council Bills were made in London yesterday of Rs. 7,00,000 on Bombay and Rs. 2,40,000 on Calcutta, at 1s. 4d. Exchange on India at 30 day's sight remained at 1s. 3 3-4d.

There was a further drop in consols yesterday of 1-4 per cent., to 108 1-16. French Rentes were quoted at 101 1-4 ex.; and Paris exchange on London was unchanged at 25·19 fcs. Indian sterling Loan declined 1-2 per cent, to 114; while 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities remained at £66 9-16. Bar silver was stationary, at 27 3-4d. per oz., but in New York the metal was 1-8 cent. lower in value, at 60 5-8 cents. per oz, demand Exchange on London being 1-4 cent. higher, at 4·88 dollars.

The total quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,900,000 quarters, compared with 3,070,000 quarters at the end of the preceding week.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 37 1-8s. per 416lbs., June-July shipment, to Havre, business done via the Canal, market firm; No. 1 Club wheat at 30s. per 492lbs., June-July shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal.

Spot prices were unchanged in the Liverpool Cotton Market; and American Arrivals declined 1-32d. in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 21-64d. and 3 19-64d. per lb. for June and October-November delivery, respectively. The market closed steady, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales; and the Imports, 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market closed firm.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent. lower in New York, at 6 1-4 cents per lb.; in Futures both September and December there was a decline of 7 and 5 points, at 5·80 and 5·87 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales; and the Arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Tuesday's Receipts	4,000	3,500	2,800
Three days' „	12,000	9,100	4,200
Since 1st September	8,152,000	8,432,300	6,582,400

The local cotton market has to-day been dull in tone, with forward quotations generally Re. 1 per candy lower, at Rs. 164 for "Good" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 132 for Fully good" Bengal; and Rs. 140 for "Good" Bhownugger, for May. Exporters bought only 200 bales in all; and the mills, 2,525 bales.

WHEAT AND SEEDS continue steady and without change.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,560	bales.
Wheat	20,035	cwts.
Linseed	7,774	„
Rapeseed	8,316	„
Poppyseed	2,294	„
Castorseed	9,605	„
Rice	846	„

FREIGHTS are firm in tone. There is enquiry for lines to Antwerp and Marseilles, and sellers ask 18s. to 18s. 6d.

EXCHANGE has continued firm to-day at 1s. 3 31-32d for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter were scarce; but Telegraphic was available and was taken to some extent at 1s. 4d. The market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d. per Rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	„
Francs	1·69 3-4	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations have been given again to-day at 100 5-8 for both Money and Account, and 93 for Threes in a quiet market.

SHARES.—Sun Mills are Rs. 2 1-2 lower; Standard are Rs. 10 higher, and Swadeshi Rs. 5.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 13th June, 1899, as compared with the statement of 6th June, 1899:—

	June 6.			June 13.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	91,00,000	0	0	91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,13,45,540	14	4	2,18,71,063	10	3
Other Deposits, &c.	5,28,36,695	11	1	5,51,7[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank Post Bills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	10,62,39,353	7	9	10,92,03,526	6	3
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	93,79,023	0	0	95,65,560	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	76,11,805	8	0	76,06,635	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,95,95,218	5	8	1,90,92,335	2	9
Accounts of Credit do.	1,82,61,389	1[illegible]	7	1,8[illegible],09,689	1	8
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,98,90,316	7	11	2,05,30,410	11	10
Balances with other Banks	7,42,716	14	10	5,97,0[illegible]9	8	6
Bullion	6,634	10	4	6,683	15	7
Dead Stock	13,20,231	5	4	13,19,610	3	9
Stamps	10,146	0	10	9,978	9	2
Sundries	15,97,057	7	1	16,12,460	11	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office	99,55,212	11	0	1,04,94,259	8	6
Do. at Branches	1,75,69,561	1	2	1,97,57,854	5	1
Rs.	10,62,39,353	7	9	10,29,03,526	6	3

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	8,29,863	Dec.
Do. at Branches	13,55,386	Inc.
Other Deposits	23,[illegible]9,599	Inc.
Post Bills	51,229	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,17,633	Dec.
Loans	5,02,882	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	3,4[illegible],290	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	6,40,094	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	5,39,017	Inc.
Do at Branches	21,88,291	Inc.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS REPORT.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st June 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	20	3	25 a.m.	26	—
Teheran	21	2	30 p.m.	0	26
Suez	21	2	50 p.m.	0	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 21st June, 1899.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	48	—	1
„ Karachi	...	12	—	1
„ Madras	...	16	—	4

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 13th May, 1899, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	91,000	3,20,000	4,000	4,13,000
Or per mile of Railway	157	694	9	896
For previous 18 weeks of half year.	14,86,663	42,28,272	76,819	58,35,952
Total for 19 weeks	15,77,861	45,48,272	80,819	60,98,952
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	82,550	4,01,538	1,526	4,85,614
Per mile of Ry. do.	179	871	3	1,053
Total to corresponding date do.	10,39,525	45,33,312	89,641	56,62,478

Decrease for the week Rs. 72,614
Increase to date 4,36,474

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 3rd June, 1899, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	400	—	900
Or per mile of Railway	29	23	...	52
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	7,453	7,565	28	15,046
Total for 22 weeks.	7,953	7,965	28	15,916
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	266	642	2	910
Per mile of Ry. do.	16	37	..	53
Total to corresponding date do.	3,819	9,976	159	13,954

Decrease for the week Rs 10
Increase to date 1,992

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HARINGTON—June 12, at Bogwanpur Factory, Tirhut, the wife of L I Harrington, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DINGWALL-FORDYCE—ROBINSON—June 13, at the Church of St Nicholas and St Mary, Naini Tal, by the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Lucknow, assisted by the Rev A H Langridge, Captain Henry Lawrence Dingwall-Fordyce T S C, youngest son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir John Fordyce, K C B, Royal, late Bengal, Artillery, to Lilian youngest daughter of the late S H Robinson, Esq., of Ghoosery, Howrah, Bengal, and of Mrs Robinson, Sidcup, Kent.

DEATHS.

CORYTON—June 14, at Bankipore, Bengal, India, Madeleine, Juliet Elizabeth (nee Espson), the beloved wife of Richard W Coryton.

FRENCH—June 17, at No. 14, Hunter's Road, Vepery, Madras, Elizabeth Ann, the beloved wife of H T French, Chief Prosecuting Inspector, Madras Railway, aged 52 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1899.

IT is now becoming abundantly clear that we are within a measurable distance of war with the Transvaal Republic. Active preparations are being made at the Cape to facilitate the movement of troops. Lieutenant-General Sir Redvers Buller has been appointed to command the British troops. Our Simla correspondent telegraphs that while no movement of Indian troops is at present in contemplation, it is understood that from ten to fifteen thousand men can be spared from the Punjab and Bombay alone to garrison various strategic points in South Africa, and if necessary, add to the fighting strength of the army in South Africa. With a view to that denouement nine thousand British troops were moved within the last two years to South Africa, where they have been echeloned so as to command access to the two Republics,—that of the Orange Free State as well as the South African. They saw the danger of its being invalided if war should supervene between the Paramount Power and Transvaal Republic. Access to the latter from Natal and Cape Colony can only be obtained through the territory of the former, forming as it were the glacis of the high and somewhat sterile plateau of which Pretoria is the capital, and on which Johannesburg has sprung up like Jonah's ground to exploit the rich gold mines of the Rand. A few weeks since when Mr. Balfour was asked to state the cause of the considerable concentration of troops in Natal, the Leader of the House replied that it had nothing to do with the Transvaal question. Mr. Chamberlain knew better. Within a week he took occasion to explain that the concentration of troops was rendered necessary because the Republic had imported arms and ammunition and had erected forts in its territory. President Kruger would of course say that these measures were taken because in 1895-96 Mr. Rhodes expended £250,000 in organising a revolt in Johannesburg, and arming the Johannesburghers so that they might cooperate with Dr. Jameson when raiding the territory of the Republic. Oom Paul would perhaps like to add that it was very clearly shown [illegible]mentary Commission that Mr. Chamberlain was no stranger to Mr. Rhodes' arrangements, and that certain telegrams sent from London to South Africa more than hinted that the Colonial Secretary desired the blow to be struck without delay, lest certain foreign Governments, whose suspicions were aroused, might take diplomatic action. The telegrams in question, it was generally believed in London, would have told their own tale; but Mr. Rhodes' solicitor refused to produce them. The Commission, for reasons of State, did not insist on their production, to Mr. Chamberlain's great relief. It was under these circumstances that the Transvaal Government imported considerable quantities of arms, guns and ammunition, erected forts to render a rising in Johannesburg impossible, or at least, very dangerous, and to protect Pretoria from such a *coup de main* as was contemplated in 1895, when officers sent to reconnoitre, reported that the capital could easily be carried by a night surprise.

The Transvaal Government has, perhaps foolishly, but not unnaturally laid out a great deal of money to provide against the recurrence of the dangers that threatened its existence three years ago. Raids are now out of date. If anything effectual is to be done, it must be undertaken by a regular military force of considerable strength, with the resources of the Empire, British and Indian, behind it. It is nearly two years since regiments were hurried off to Natal in the belief that the time was propitious for a bold stroke. The Irish Fusiliers were sent from Poona and Bombay at a day's notice. Regiments on the roster for home were directed to South Africa, and the British Exchequer has been disbursing considerable amount for the day of retribution that is now apparently about to dawn. There is an uneasy feeling in London; funds have steadily declined for some days past, in the last two the fall having been three points in five. Lord Lansdowne conferred with the heads of the War Office for several hours on Monday, and it is understood that the questions discussed concerned the Transvaal. A large exodus from Johannesburg and Pretoria has begun; and the natives are quitting the mines in large numbers. The scare, whether well-founded or not, will diminish the output of the gold mines; war will close them all down, probably for a year or two. No one who is conversant with the strategic conditions in South Africa imagines for a moment that a civil war between the Whites—for that is what such warfare must be—will be confined to Transvaal territory or to that of the sister Republic, which two years ago presciently, if in its own interests, imprudently, entered into a defensive alliance with their immediate neighbour. The Boers when commandered for military service are mounted infantry in the most practical sense of the term. They move rapidly to whatever position be considered suitable, dismounting seek cover, and when the enemy is in sight take careful aim before they fire. They do not charge home upon maxim guns like Dervishes; they do not expose themselves, and they waste no cartridges. Such tactics are adopted to the South African terrain; they give no warrant to expect another Omdurman, a two hours' conflict, in which machine guns, magazine rifles and steady discipline will settle accounts for good and all.

The ultimate result of an utterly unequal struggle between two small Republics and a mighty Empire cannot be in doubt. But it will not be arrived at without considerable expenditure of time, treasure, and human life. There will be rapid promotion in the corps employed; and the development of South Africa will be retarded for years. And all for what? To redress the sorrows of the Uitlanders, who cannot obtain the franchise in less than fifteen years! The Anglo-Indian community manage to exist tolerably without the hope of obtaining the franchise if they lived in the plains of India for twenty years, or even fifty. The war with the Transvaal which now seems to be close at hand may be successful, or the reverse, glorious or inglorious, but no historian will be able honestly to say of it that it was a just or a necessary war.

IT may seem strange at first sight that papers favourable to the present Ministry should speak forebodingly of the result of the next appeal to the electors, as in the ordinary course the Government with its large majority need not go to the country before 1901. But there is unquestionably a growing feeling that a dissolution may take place this year or next. Some six weeks ago, Lord Selborne, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, told a meeting of Unionists at St. Alban's that the country was approaching the "electoral zone." Mr. Middleton, the electoral organiser, the Schnadhorst of the Conservative party, a little later resigned his seat on the London County Council on the ground that he would not have time to devote to the duties of that position. The inference generally drawn was that his resignation of the coveted seat was due to the approach of a General Election. The current *National Review* gives the place of honour to an article by a member of the Carlton Club, adducing weighty reasons for hastening rather tha postponing an appeal to the country. He begins with the proposition that Lord Salisbury should so time the dissolution as to cause as little disturbance as possible to large national interests, and to render it probable that the next Parliament should contain, like its predecessor, a substantial Unionist majority. At the present time the Government is strong and popular, not only in the House of Commons, but in the country. Though the Liberals have gained some bye-elections, the party is rent into sections by differences between the leaders. These discussions are not likely to last. Liberal opinion will pronounce decisively for Lord Rosebery's Imperialism or Sir William Harcourt's Gladstonism. Some new combination may arise, for the common sense of Englishmen will assert itself, and no English party remains permanently disorganised. The Unionist ought, therefore, to strike while the Opposition is still in confusion, while distracted by conflicting counsels and contradictory orders. It can scarcely be expected that in two or three years the Liberals and Home Rulers will be more embarrassed than they are at present. So far with regard to the Opposition.

The Ministerialists, on the contrary, are more likely to lose ground than to gain by deferring an appeal to the electorate. There are several pitfalls before them which it will be difficult altogether to avoid. "Carltonensis," like many others, believes that the Church question is likely to prove a most serious issue in domestic politics in the immediate future. For the present it has been shelved by the vote of the House of Commons, postponing legislation until the Bishops have the opportunity of checking [illegible] they fail the Government will be in the embarrassing position of having to choose between legislation which will anger their High Church supporters, and facing a furious Protestant outcry against their alleged tolerance of Popish practices. It is desirable, from the writer's point of view, that the Ministerial bark should pass through the electoral straits and narrows before venturing on this storm-tossed ecclesiastical sea. The Old Age Pension question has been shelved for the moment by being referred to a Select Committee. If Ministers, two years hence, go to the constituencies with a confession that they do not see their way to redeem the promises made before the last General Election, they cannot expect to escape the resentment of the British working man. Then there is the certainty that next year, or the year after, the Government will have to propose heavy additions to the burden of taxation. Expenditure is steadily increasing, and the revenue must be supplemented. The Navy, the Army, dockyards, fortresses and coaling stations will cost more by several millions in the year 1901 than they do now. Whatever form it may take heavy additional taxation will be unpopular. The weightiest consideration is undoubtedly that which comes last, namely, that for the time being there is a lull in the international complications. Since 1895 Great Britain has been on the verge of war successively with the United States, with Germany, with Russia and with France, to say nothing of Turkey and the Transvaal. The bill cannot possibly last, for with the best intentions the different Governments will be brought into conflict by the force of circumstances. Foreign statesmen calculate on the chances of a General Election to produce a change of Ministers and perhaps of policy. "There is also the knowledge which is somewhat widely diffused, that as the time approaches to test the opinions of the Democracy, the action of an English Ministry is apt to become cramped, hesitating, and timid. Why should Lord Salisbury expose the country to these hazards two or three years hence, at a time when all his skill and strength may be needed to navigate us through storms and shallows. The present lull seems made for a General Election." Will Lord Salisbury take this view and dissolve Parliament in the autumn?

The ex-station-master and assistant station-master of Kharkalla were born under lucky stars. Had it not been so, they would have found themselves sentenced to much longer periods of imprisonment than three months and six weeks. For their offence was a heinous one, and the results might have been the collision of the two trains, which, as it was, found themselves on the wrong lines, and the loss of many lives. They had agreed to join the signallers' strike, then hesitated, and finally at the most critical moment of the day abandoned their posts, and refused to give to the alarmed porter such orders as were necessary for the safe passage of the trains. Had they decided to join the strikers an hour earlier, or an hour later, no blame could have attached to them. They could have warned the next station by telegraph that they had left work and have departed with easy consciences and without endangering life. Of men of their intelligence it is impossible to believe they were unaware of the dangers likely to accrue from their ill-timed and vicious action. The plea that they were joining the strike and wished not to be considered "black-legs" does not explain away their refusal to give the porter orders as to the lights, much less their neglect to see that the signals were lighted before leaving work, even if we admit they were within their rights and justified in striking and leaving the station. Men going on strike in the honest effort to get legitimate grievances redressed would have made a point of leaving no duty unfulfilled up to the time of quitting their employers' premises. But these two had regard neither to their employers' interests nor to those of the public. Their "negligence" was more culpable than Mr. Sale in his lenient remarks, on Tuesday, represented it to be, and the sentence cannot by any means be considered as heavy as the circumstances of the case justified. It should not be credited to the prisoners that no loss of life resulted from their dastardly conduct.

THE result of the election of a successor to the late Mr. Cox is a Liberal victory and a Liberal gain. True, the late Mr. Cox only won his seat by 97 votes in a constituency which had habitually returned Liberals by very large majorities. Moreover, Mr. Cox was born and bred within the electoral district he contested. But Mr. Dewar has won by close on a thousand votes, a seat which Mr. Childers in the same interest secured by over two thousand in 1886 and by fifteen hundred in 1888. Mr. Cox, the late member, died at Aix-les-Bains on June 2, after a lingering illness. He was a manufacturer of gelatine and glue, and was born in 1845. He received his education at Loretto and at St. Andrews and Edinburgh Universities. For many years he had taken an interest in public affairs and at one time he was a member of the Edinburgh Town Council, and latterly occupied a seat on the Midlothian County Council. He was connected with many societies, social and philanthropic, and was a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Mr. Cox married a daughter of the late Mr. John Hughes Bennett, Professor of the Institute of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh. In 1892 the deceased gentleman unsuccessfully contested the Kirkcaldy Boroughs. This was a bye-election caused by the death of Sir G. Campbell. The triumphant candidate was Mr. Dalziel. At the General Election in 1895 Mr. Cox came forward as the Unionist candidate for South Edinburgh, and, after a very stiff fight, succeeded in ousting Mr. H. W. Paul, who in 1892 had followed Mr. Childers as the Radical member for the division. When the mail left, of course, no mention had been made of probable candidates. Mr. Dewar, the new member, is presumably the Perth whiskey distiller, his opponent being Major-General Wauchope, who has suffered defeat here after his victories in Egypt. Prior to going on active service he had aspired to Parliamentary honours, having unsuccesfully contested Midlothian against Mr. Gladstone. A bye-election in East Edinburgh division is also close at hand, having been rendered necessary by the death of Dr. Wallace, to which sad occurrence we referred the other day. The constituency is strongly Liberal, and before the Conservatives can recover their defeat of Monday, they have a majority of over 450 to wipe away.

Now that football is getting into full swing it may be interesting to the votaries of the game to know how the "Lancet" views the dangers of the game. It is useless to deny there are perils attached to football, and that accidents do not frequently occur [illegible] which are attended with a greater element of danger, and if the statician were to set to work it would be found the proportion of accidents to the number of people engaged in those pastimes would be higher than a similar comparison in reference to football. It is the number of those who play football which makes the number of accidents appear unduly large. The men who hunt and shoot or play polo belong to a small class, whereas the danger of football lies at the door of practically every family. The element of risk may be statistically small, but it is universally present. All sorts and conditions of people play football. The game is exactly fitted by its splendid muscular exercise as much as by the moderation of its demands upon the time and purse of its votaries to be a truly national sport. The medical profession deemed it advisable by the compilation of the number of accidents to face the question of how far the game is dangerous. A record has been kept for several years, and the medical paper mentioned states the danger is undoubtedly decreasing, while the popularity of the game and the skill of its exponents mount higher and higher. Such an estimate cannot be expected to be absolutely accurate, but it is positively asserted that during the past four years the risks have diminished. This is attributed to the contestants playing the game in a better spirit, and the opinion that "the spirit in which the game is played regulates to a great extent its perils" is perfectly true. To watch fast and fearless players impresses one with a sense of ever present dangers, but it is usually errors of judgment which cause accidents. Experience and precision reduce these risks, especially when both sides are animated with a desire to play with fairness.

THE death of Mr. Robert Ascroft, the senior member for Oldham, creates another vacancy in Parliament which is likely to be eagerly contested, though Oldham has for some time returned two Conservative members. Mr. Ascroft was a solicitor, born in 1847, educated at the Lancaster Royal Grammar School, and was admitted a solicitor thirty years ago. He acted in many trade disputes and had been successful in settling one of twenty weeks' duration in the cotton districts, of which Oldham is an important centre.

THE Court of Enquiry into the Rangoon military outrage case has now concluded its sittings, with the result that seven Privates have been handed over to the Civic authorities for trial.

THE G. I. P. Railway's new rules, regulating terms and conditions of wharfage, demurrages etc., have been sanctioned by the Government of India.

A TELEGRAM from Montreal states that elaborate preparations were made for the first celebration by Canada of Empire Day on May 23. Lord and Lady Minto arrived to take part in the celebration. On the evening of the 22nd appropriate songs were sung by 1,000 Protestant school children, and the secretary sent the following cable to the Queen:—"The school children of Montreal, on the occasion of the first celebration of Empire Day, send the expression of their loyal devotion to their Queen and Empire."

RUMOUR is busy, says the "Indian Social Reformer," whispering that a South Indian Rajah intends marrying a European lady. "We hope it may be false. There is nothing intrinsically wrong, though very little to be admired, in an Indian Prince showing his appreciation of a fair complexion, though he may himself be a wearer of the livery of Phœbus... But the marriage of a Hindu Prince to a European Christian wife must lead to complications, for we have not arrived at a stage where the laws of marriage and inheritance are independent of religion and nationality. We should like to see our Princes first leading those movements which seek to make Hinduism more cosmopolitan, and when they are successful, to think of marrying Europeans."

COLONEL SWANN, A. A.-G., Bombay Command, is posted to the Sind district.

AFTER premonitory changes in the weather heralding its approach, the monsoon set in unmistakeably at Simla on Tuesday morning.

GENERAL HOGG, Commanding the Deesa district, has taken ninety days' privilege leave. Colonel Nicholetts, 5th Bombay Infantry, officiates.

ON and from the 1st proximo, the exceptionally low rates which have for some time past been in force on certain portions of the Madras and connected Railways will be cancelled, and superseded by normal rates.

THE Hon'ble Dr. Duncan, Director of Public Instruction, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras in the place of Sir Arthur Collins, who has resigned, and who is apparently not returning to Madras after the vacation.

AFTER a close and exciting final game on Monday evening, the Somersetshire Light Infantry (first team) won the Murree Football Cup, beating the Royal Scots Fusiliers by one goal—the only goal scored. This is the second time the Somerset men have come out first for the Murree cup.

WE much regret to report the death at Kodaikanat on Sunday night of Mrs. Caldwell, widow of the late Bishop Caldwell, after eight days' illness. Her death will be widely deplored in the Southern Districts, where she lived for so long with the good Bishop, her husband.

THE following officers have passed the examination in tactical fitness for command, viz:—Major G. C. Herbert, Royal Fusiliers, Major H. T. de C. Hobbs, West Yorkshire, Major C. Montgomery, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, Major W. Quentin, 4th Bombay Rifles, Major C. Grantham, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, and Major R. A. Cole, Erinpura Irregular Force.

A TRAVANCORE correspondent writes to us:—"Mr. Padmanabha Iyer, Dewan Peishcar at Kottayam, has been appointed a Puisne Judge of the Travancore High Court in the room of Mr. Cosby, on leave. Properly, a European should get the place as he is the appellate authority from decisions of the European Justices of the Peace."

THE death occurred at the Madras General Hospital yesterday morning, of Veterinary Lieutenant E. Wilkinson, aged 33 years. He had been under treatment since May 8th for an affection of the liver, to which he has succumbed. He only arrived in India in August last, and was posted at Bangalore. His remains were interred in St. Mary's Cemetery yesterday evening.

THE final report on the Punjab wheat crop gives a cropped area of 7,729,200 acres, a decrease of 3·6 per cent. on the figure of 1898; and an outturn of 1,977,777 tons, a decrease of 16·1 per cent. on last year's yield. That the fall in yield is so much greater than the shrinkage in area is due mainly to the fact that most of the unirrigated crop was sown late, and did not afterwards receive enough rain.

THE importance which the Military authorities at Home attach to vaccination as a safeguard against smallpox is shown by a despatch recently sent out, which reads:—"Questions have arisen with regard to the application of the new Vaccination Act to soldiers living with their families in barracks. I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to inform you that the unvaccinated wife or family of a soldier cannot be allowed to be brought into contact with the troops or with other families of soldiers, in such a way as to jeopardise their health. The unvaccinated wife or family in such a case would therefore not be allowed to live in barracks, nor would they be conveyed to any foreign station at the public expense."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the Madras paper:—"The Nilgiri Railway is now a *fait accompli*, but the officials express their astonishment that so few Europeans patronise it, while the native in his legions throngs to it. We are a conservative race, no doubt, but I have essayed the rail and found it excellent and most comfortable. Leaving Coonoor 18 minutes late, we were just on time at Mettapollium, and this though it rained all the way down, making the grip on the rails more uncertain. A brake on each carriage speedily stops any undue increase of speed. The scenery alone is well worth seeing, as one gets an aspect, or aspects, totally different from what one obtains from the ghaut roads, old or new. The Hon'ble Mr. J. Sturrock was not afraid to trust himself and Mrs. Sturrock to this safe conveyance."

THE new vertical shaft of the Champion Reef Mine in the Kolar Gold Fields, which was on fire last Wednesday night, and the top hermetically sealed on the following evening to prevent air passing through, was uncovered the other morning to allow the gas to escape, in view to going down to examine the extent and amount of the damage caused. It is believed that the fire could not have gone below 240 feet, but this is only a matter of conjecture. No one can say with any degree of certainty the amount of actual damage caused till the shaft is thoroughly examined, but this much is certain, that it will take three months at the very least to repair the damage. The returns of the Mine will in no way be affected, because the shaft in question was not a gold-producing one, inasmuch as no quartz was found to the date of the fire.

IN the course of a letter to a Home paper, a correspondent writes in the following rapturous terms of Lady Wenlock's sketches made in Madras:—"Lady Wenlock has brought back from India some exquisite aerial effects derived from the hour of enchanted beauty which prevails after the sunset in the rainy season in Southern India. The collection is small in number but judiciously formed, so as to show as much as possible of the moods of loveliness in which the Indian sunset dies away. Generally, the prevailing idea is a white but mellow light with brilliant rose involved in a deepening orange and amber culminating in a sumptuous crimson. Pen cannot, however, depict the glorious qualities of the colouring which Lady Wenlock's brush has preserved for us. There are some sunrises as well as sunsets, but in all the same beauty of delicious softness and gorgeous colouring are retained as we get the different movements in the advancing splendour."

A PARACHINAR correspondent sends the following further particulars of the Waziris' raid in the Lower Kurram:—On the afternoon of June 18th a raiding party of about twenty Waziris of the Isperka Khet succeeded in carrying off 150 cattle grazing in the hills near the village of Kapianga, in the Lower Kurram. The raiders were pursued by the villagers with hue and cry and by a small party of the Kurram Militia; but the raiders were not come up with till late in the evening and had taken up a very strong position on a ridge. The Waziris were all armed with Martinis and Sniders. They got off with all the cattle. Two villagers were badly wounded and one Kurram Militia man was slightly. A party of three Waziris and two Khattak out-laws carried off a woman from a party of villagers gathering fruit in the jungle in the hills near Chapri in the Lower Kurram. One villager was also wounded. The Kurram Militia sepoys turned out from the Chagri post, but did not arrive in time to be of any use.

ON several occasions, writes the "Pioneer," the Political Officers who have had charge of our relations with the wilder tribes on various parts of the frontier, have conceived the idea that their minds and manners might be benefited by a trip round India; and in consequence we have seen parties of wild Kohistanis or Lushais doing the sights of the season at Calcutta or gazing upon the temples of Benares. General Dukhovskoi, the energetic Governor-General of Turkestan, has been seized with something of the same idea. He is proposing to organise summer circular trips for parties of native children from the schools of Turkestan through European Russia, with a view of imbuing them with a taste for civilised life and implanting in their minds useful impressions of the greatness of the country to which they belong. The Russian Governor has probably begun at the right end in selecting the junior parts of the population for his experiment. The minds of the children will be more influenced by what they see and hear than would those of adults, and they will live longer to influence others. But it does not appear that General Dukhovskoi has yet got his free passes out of the Ministry of Public Works, whose co-operation must be a necessary feature of the scheme.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS WITH THE TRANSVAAL.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

GENERAL SIR REDVERS BULLER TO COMMAND THE BRITISH TROOPS.

JUNE 21.

Various preparations are being made at the Cape to facilitate the speedy movements of troops.

The "Daily Telegraph" announces that Lieutenant-General Buller will command the forces in the event of hostilities against the Transvaal.

THE CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND INDIAN TROOPS FROM BOMBAY AND THE PUNJAB CAN BE SENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

No move of the Indian troops to South Africa is in contemplation at present in connection with the Transvaal difficulty. It is, therefore, impossible to say what regiments would go in the event of hostilities. The impression in Simla seems to be that there would be room for the advantageous use of from ten to fifteen thousand Native troops in garrisoning such places as the Cape, Natal, and Zululand, while British troops now in Natal moved to the front. Such a force could, if required, be embarked within a fortnight without difficulty from Bombay and the Punjab Armies alone, and would form no small addition to the British fighting strength in Africa.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS COMPLICATED BY THE ANTI-DREYFUS FEELING IN THE ARMY.

PARIS, JUNE 20.

President Loubet has summoned M. Bourgeois from the Hague Conference, at which he was serving as a delegate.

JUNE 21.

It is generally understood that the Dreyfus case is the real cause of the difficulties in the way of forming a new Cabinet.

Politicians are shirking the probable consequences of the next Court Martial, as the military element is still violently anti-Dreyfus.

INJUDICIOUS CRITICISM.

JUNE 20.

Admiral de Cuverville, Chief of the Naval Staff, has been superseded for publishing a letter criticizing the National defence.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The referendum in New South Wales has resulted by a large majority in favour of Australian Federation.

CRICKET RESULTS.

The cricket match at Eastbourne between Sussex and Cambridge University has resulted in the defeat of the University by ten wickets.

Middlesex defeated Leicestershire at Lords by ten wickets.

Notts has won the match against Derbyshire by an innings and 180 runs.

THE BARRISTER AND THE POLICE INSPECTOR.

PROCEEDINGS AT SURAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JUNE 21.

The hearing in this case was resumed to-day.

Continuing his evidence, witness Karsondas said he and another person engaged complainant to apply for bail to the police. He then corroborated complainant as regards what took place outside the Sutta Bazaar. When complainant was pushed in his carriage and ordered to be detained, witness went away and informed certain other persons, who all went to the City Magistrate's house to request him to order the release of the complainant. The Magistrate was asleep, and his servants declined to wake him up. Witness and others then went to Ranalal, the District Judge's clerk, and all went again to the Magistrate. Ranalal spoke to the Magistrate, but the latter declined to interfere with the police.

Witness saw the complainant detained in the carriage till four o'clock. The carriage was guarded by policemen.

The next witness examined was Mr. Jivanlal, City Magistrate. He said Ranalal had come to him at 1 o'clock in the morning, and had requested him to order the release of the complainant. He had declined to interfere.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gulabdas, witness said he did not know of any law which permitted counsel or vakil to appear before the police when arrests or search were being made.

Re-examined by Mr. Taleyarkhan, witness said he did not know of any law which prevented counsel or vakil from appearing before the police for bail. He believed he was not bound to listen to any urgent criminal application made at his place after Court hours.

The next witness was Ranalal. He corroborated the Magistrate and Karsondas. He said he had no distinct recollection of everything that took place that night, and cannot say whether Karsondas accompanied him all the way home.

Juggonnath Trivedi was next examined. He deposed to seeing complainant in the Sutta Bazaar. He offered bail for the complainant, but was refused. Witness wanted to speak to complainant, but was told by the Chief Constable that complainant was not there, though witness saw complainant sitting there.

Witness was being cross-examined, when the Court rose.

Mr. Mukundrai, pleader, was also examined, and he corroborated complainant. Cross-examination was reserved.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sunda arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The N. Y. K. steamer Muke Maru left Singapore for Colombo, on the 21st instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	108 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4 ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	66 9-16
Bar Silver	27 3-4

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUSINESS AT FRIDAY'S MEETING.

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

The business officially announced for next Friday's Legislative Council comprises the introduction of Bills to amend the Whipping Act, the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, the Indian Registration Act, and the Land Improvement Loans Act; also to validate certain marriages in Puddukkottai and Travancore, and to authorise certain Indian Companies to keep Branch registers in the United Kingdom.

The Bill to amend the Land Improvement Loans Act, is merely a change in the wording of the Act in one place to make it plain that the system of repayment is the same, whether the recipient has received the whole loan or elects to close the account after receiving a portion only.

FURTHER FRONTIER RAID.

THE GUMBATTIS BENT ON MISCHIEF.

The Gumbatti outlaws attempted, last Monday, to carry off the flocks of the Gurgari village, but were repulsed with two wounded. They are now said to be lurking about Thal, bent on further mischief.

THE POONA FORGERY CASE.

JUDGMENT WITHHELD TILL TO-MORROW.

POONA, JUNE 21.

The case against Walsh and Grande was resumed before Mr. Aston, Sessions Judge, to-day.

Mr. Critchell, Abkari Inspector, gave the same evidence as before related, relating how Walsh brought Beadle to obtain repayment of the money.

In cross-examination, he said he was Walsh's friend, and it was the first time he assisted him.

Fidally Adamally, of Adamally and Sons, deposed to the fact of both accused coming to buy a cigarette case, tendering a cheque for payment, which he rejected.

In cross-examination, witness said he had never seen Walsh previous to that occasion. He identified him at the police station.

Khan Bahadur Jaffer Jussuff said both accused came to his shop, and wanted to buy a revolver. In payment they offered a cheque.

Mr. Gadgil objected to the evidence of this witness going on the record, on the ground that the cheque referred to was not before the Court.

Mr. Venkatrao urged its admissibility as the case was one of forgery.

Mr. Gadgil, however, contended that the evidence would not be admissible in a counterfeit coin case in which the coin was rejected by several persons. In that case the attempt to pass it would have shown a guilty knowledge, and would have rendered the evidence admissible.

The objection was, after some discussion, overruled.

In cross-examination, witness said he held the cheque for a minute or two, and examined it carefully, and rejected it as the presenters were strangers. He might have accepted it had it been for the price of the revolver.

Witness was asked to point out which of the accused presented the cheque. After some time he pointed out Grande.

The case for the prosecution was closed here.

Mr. Venkatrao asked the Court to add the charges under sections 471 and 471 jointly to those against accused No. 1 in respect of Documents A and C. He also asked that section 420 be added in case the Jury acquitted the accused under section 471, so that he might bring the charge, under section 420, of cheating.

His Honour said it seemed strange that the prosecution should now ask to add another charge when several serious offences had already been lumped together. He therefore enquired on what ground the offence of forgery was committed, on the ground that the accused got the cheques printed, and made endorsements on them.

By the Court: Is the writing of an assumed name forgery?—If he writes another name is it forgery.

By the Court: If a man, named Balkrishna, goes to Wanowrie, and assumes the name of Atmaram, is it forgery?—On no ground is that signature in the back forgery.

Mr. Gadgil said if the charges were amended as requested by the prosecution and section 467 be added, the case is not triable by Assessors.

A long discussion followed on the point as to whether the charges should be altered, as in case under section 467 forging a valuable security were added, the trial would have been again with the Jury and not the Assessors.

On the Court re-assembling, Mr. Venkatrao said he would only ask section 468, I. P. C., be added to section 471 in the charges against both the accused.

This, therefore, brought the charges against Walsh to sections 420, 468, 471, and 468; and against Grande sections 109, 471 and 468.

Accused were then asked again if they pleaded guilty to the charges as altered; and they replied not guilty.

Accused's statement was then read out.

Questioned by the Court, Walsh admitted going to the press on the 16th May with Grande, where he conversed together. He did not know what transaction took place between the manager and Grande. Walsh denied taking away violet copies of the cheques or manuscript. He did not go to the press on the 25th. He received the cheque cashed at Cursetjee's from Grande. Accused admitted he took Beadle to Critchell. He paid Rs. 175, and agreed to pay it up as Beadle said the cheque was a fraud. The names of Collis and Jones on the cheques handed to Laidlow and Cursetji were already there when he handed them in the name of Whiteburg, signed at the request of Messrs. Laidlaw's manager. The man who gave evidence in the Court was not the man to whom he handed the cheque at Cursetji's. Accused denied having used the name of Bain as reference at Cursetjee's.

Grande was similarly questioned. He said he did not wish to make any alteration or addition to the confession made to the committing Magistrate.

As neither of the accused had any witnesses for defence, both pleaded and addressed the Court.

The judge will give the decision to-morrow.

THE EURASIAN QUESTION.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

A LETTER was read at the meeting of the Council of the Imperial Anglo-Indian Association in Calcutta, on Tuesday, from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department to the President of the Association, dated the 4th instant, in which attention is drawn to the marked difference in the number of Eurasians engaged on the Madras Railway as compared with other lines. It is noted by the Government of India, from the figures in the last annual report on the Railway administration, that, for some reason or other, this most desirable avenue for employment of the race represented by the Association is not taken advantage of to the extent that in the opinion of the Government of India it might be. It is therefore suggested to the Association to take steps, in communication with the agents and managers of the different Railway systems in India, to ascertain from them what standard of education is required for employment and by what means an increased number of Eurasians can be engaged in the various posts in the engineering, traffic, and locomotive departments.

FROCK AND FASHIONS.

(BY A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 2.

I REALLY think Londoners are the most inveterate sight-seers in the world. Last week, their heroism was magnificent, their courage dauntless, for they firmly determined, rain or shine, wet or dry, to see what was to be seen of her Majesty's Drawing Room, held on this occasion in person by the gracious Lady herself, for the first time for twelve months. Her Majesty's appearance in public is always an important and eagerly awaited feature, and there is not in the whole crowd a man, woman or child who ever tires—no matter how protracted may be the hours—of waiting to get a glimpse of their Sovereign and acclaiming her with loyal cheers as she drives by. But on the 16th, unfortunately, those who came betimes to the Mall to watch the arrival of the young ladies and their chaperones bound for Buckingham Palace enjoyed the unpleasant experience of a thorough drenching. Seated in my comfortable brougham I certainly did feel sorry for them, as I watched the rain descending in torrents upon their poor heads—in some instances umbrella-less. Exceptionally beautiful was the display of dress inside the palace. Colours were, as a rule, in pale and delicate shades, and white in its various nuances to deepest creamy tint was in much favour. Orchids were, it was noticeable, the flowers most used in Court bouquets. It is known that the Queen dislikes the heavy perfume from highly-scented flowers; therefore, orchids, which are particularly beautiful and graceful in their long tapering sprays, and which are so delicately scented that their odour is hardly perceptible, were much in evidence.

There is generally some sensation at a Queen's Drawing Room, and the beauty of this particular one was Lady Colebrooke, who had a wonderful success in something soft and white, with glittering embroideries. She was wearing magnificent jewels and carried a bouquet of pink malmaisons tied with white ribbons. Lady de Trafford looked lovely in soft pink crepe de Chine, a mass of glittering paillettes and brilliants, with a transparent embroidered chiffon train and wreathings of beautiful pink roses, while on her head was a tiny diamond crown, and round her neck a glittering mass of diamonds and pearls. But really there were so many beautiful young women, I hardly know, as my space is limited, whom to describe and whom to leave unmentioned. One of the most beautiful dresses in the room was a scheme in cream so deep in tint as to be almost biscuit-colour, with clouds of chiffon and embroideries of diamond lilies, while a train of cream brocade was ruffled with soft yellow roses, and this was worn with ornaments of emeralds and diamonds. The Duchess of Portland looked lovely and stately as usual, and her dress was charming. The bodice was all of soft tulle. Right across one side was a long trail of roses and foliage in brilliants, standing out very effectively from the soft and snowy tulle. The unembroidered portion of the bodice was veiled with valuable old Brussels point lace. The skirt was in tunic form, wrought with rose trails in diamonds, and bordered all round with creamy roses. The tunic fell in crossing points on flounces of lace over chiffon. The train from the shoulders was of rare and lovely Brussels point lace, cleverly mounted over chiffon. She wore many diamond and pearl ornaments, and a high tiara of diamonds and sapphires.

The Queen seemed a little tired; but she stayed as long as usual, and looked very stately and distinguished in her court robes of black, brightened by all the royal orders and masses of jewellery. She received all the entree people and those who managed to get into the first room; the rest were left to Princess Christian, who was also in black. Princess Beatrice was there, and the Duchess of York looking very nice in green moire antique. Altogether, although the absence of the Princess of Wales made a grievous blank, it was a well-filled Royal circle, and quite the smartest drawing room we have had since the Jubilee year.

I hear from a friend in Paris that they are having a particularly gay and festive time. It seems full of people and social events, and a number of smart English are to be seen as well as smart foreigners. The Countess Torby, looking extremely handsome, was shopping the other day in the Rue de la Paix dressed in a light tailor-made costume and a sailor hat. The Grand Duke Michael was with her. Later in the day my friend met their children, dressed all in white, driving in one of Ritz pretty victorias. She saw also Lady Hastings, who was dressed in black and white, and Miss Chetwynd in blue, with a pretty pink toque and a bunch of carnations in the front of her dress; Princess Alexis Dolgorouki, with a fluffy white boa, was driving with her husband and Lady Lavinia Bickersteth. On Sunday, the inauguration of the "five o'clock teas" at Ritz took place, and was a brilliant success. All the rooms, saloons, and galleries were thrown open, and were lavishly decorated with roses, lilac and carnation, while the band played with its usual charm. As host of smart people were present, including the Duke George of Leuchtenberg, Sir Edmund Monson, the Countess de Pourtales, and Lady Helen Vincent.

But I must really tell you something about the fashions. As regards summer millinery soft turban toques in tulle and chiffon seem likely to be worn all the season through. These hats are wonderfully becoming, and are innocent, as a rule, of any kind of trimming, beyond two elaborately jewelled pins thrust through a big chou of chiffon in the front, and one or two small ostrich feathers, set perfectly upright, at the side of the hat. A toque of turquoise blue chiffon looks well, for instance, with black ostrich feathers, while on a turban of hydrangea mauve tulle, perhaps, white wings or white fears may be seen. Toques made of straw, and trimmed only with straw, have been especially provided this season for wearing when prospects of fine weather are doubtful, and they are so wonderfully neat and pretty that their appearance may well be forgiven, even should the brilliant sun be shining. A pretty hat suitable for smarter occasions may be seen carried out in rustic straw, in a soft shade of lily-leaf green and trimmed with clusters of hydrangeas, some white, some lilac, and some pale blue. These form a kind of wreath round the crown, while under the brim at the back there are knots of hydrangea blue panne, arranged to rest prettily upon the hair.

The fashion of wearing flowers in the hair for Opera and Ball, which began last season with a few people, has now taken a strong hold upon popularity, and in the evening very nearly every head is flower-decked. I noticed this particularly the opening night at the Opera. Lady Henry Bentinck, for instance, wore a large wreath of green leaves; Lady Mar and Kellie looked lovely with two erect antennæ of diamonds in her dark hair, and pink roses on one side. Mrs. Hwfa Williams wore a full wreath of pink flowers on her head, and a great cluster of the same on her white dress. Lady Carrington also had red roses in her hair, and a dress of white embroidered in gold. As far as the wearing of jewels is concerned, Fashion is far less fickle than in those matters which relate to dress pure and simple. She may frown contemptuously to-day upon a hat and gown which only a week or two ago she regarded with affectionate approval, but to the glamour of diamonds, for instance, or the charm of pearls, Fashion is never blind, and never were these exquisite gems more beautifully set or artistically mounted than they are at the present moment. Some of the newest tiaras are arranged like a Russian crown, and set at wide intervals, with large cabochon emeralds or rubies. Emeralds are still in high favour, and of course they have a great advantage over sapphires since they light up beautifully at night, which the sapphire does not. The best pearls are becoming scarce, and increasing in value daily, but in spite of this fact the long pearl robes and the dogcollars are seen as much as ever in the evening, while the single-row pearl necklaces are worn every early in the morning, in a way that would have horrified our grandmothers.

There were those who prophesied at the beginning of the season that the sequin would cease this summer to gleam and glisten on our evening gowns, and that the glittering crystal and diamond paillettes of yesteryear would be no more seen. On the contrary, the sequin is retaining its old supremacy, but is has greatly increased in size and brilliancy; in fact, some of the newest "coat of mail" sequins are quite as long as a threepenny piece, although they overlap each other so closely that their actual size at first is not apparent. For evening wear at the moment, nothing is really smarter than one of the "coat of mail" dresses, arranged "en princesse," moulded closely to the figure, and cut with a narrow tight-fitting back to the skirt like nothing so much as a mermaid's tail. A beautiful gown of this description is composed almost entirely, as regards the bodice and the upper part of the skirt, of these large coat of mail sequins in a kind of iridescent moonlight shade, best described, perhaps, as turquoise green, and yet containing in certain lights more than a hint of sapphire blue in the colouring. The bodice is cut quite off the shoulders, and held up by bretelles set with tiny diamonds. The top of the arm is left bare, but there is a sleeve, which begins half way between shoulder and elbow, of fine transparent gauze, slightly wrinkled and embroidered with tiny diamonds. The bodice and upper part of the skirt are a mass of glittering sequins, the tunic being cut into a number of long narrow points, connected by many little chains of blue-green beads, and they are allowed to fall gracefully over a skirt of satin, which is covered with many little frills and "bouillonees" of chiffon, in a blue green shade. A cluster of forget-me-nots, small water-lilies, and foliage fall from the left shoulder, half way down the skirt. For young girls, fine white Mousseline de soie is much used, also white chiffon over glacé silk or satin, with the inevitable hydrangea on "boules de neige," by way of trimming.

I was so glad to hear of Miss Joan Wilson's engagement to Mr. Guy Fairfax. You remember she was engaged last year to the Duke of Manchester, but the course of true love ran anything but smoothly, and the result was it had to be given up. Miss Joan is a very pretty picturesque girl. Her complexion is lovely, her eyes beautiful and expressive, and she has a wealth of soft wavy hair, which she wears in an original fashion, very full at the sides, with sometimes a flower fixed over each ear Geisha style—she made a great sensation when she was presented at Court last year wearing a wonderful dress and train of soft white chiffon, and a wreath of green leaves in her fluffily dressed hair. All the Wilson girls are beautiful and well-dowered. Miss Muriel Wilson is perhaps the prettiest, but her supremacy has been doubted since the youngest sister, Gladys, has come out, who, some people declare, is a worthy rival even of Lady Juliette Lowther.

Although Londoners have not gone so crazy over the automobiles as our neighbours across the channel, yet they are certainly to be seen in greater numbers in Hyde Park than they were last year. To be really smart they require a special costume, and the French shops are displaying dresses for ladies and coats for men made of very dark brown leather, which are slipped on over the ordinary dress. These are very necessary, as the machines go at such a rate, the occupants are apt to get very cold. The Prince of Wales frequently drives in one abroad, and now talks of buying one for use in England. Lord Carnarvon is devoted to his Auto, and often drives about London and the surrounding country, generally dressed in a long white coat. The Duke of Manchester has an Autocar, so has Lord Shaftesbury; but one of the smartest in London is owned by Mr. Paris Singer.

How funny our French neighbours are, and how especially comic over their dogs. I hear that lately in Paris a dog marriage was arranged, and the principal feature of the performance was the trousseau, which was selected by the dog owners with great judgment. Madame wore a white satin coat, trimmed with white tulle and lilac sprays and it had a long bridal veil of white tulle, caught under the chin by a knot of orange blossoms. Monsieur wore a correct black cloth evening coat, made with tails, silk faced lapels, and a buttonhole to carry his white flower. But the clou of the toilet was the hat, which was sent home in a tiny hat box. It was the ordinary silk hat, made toy terrier size, and somewhat curly in the brim. Monsieur had also a little going away hat of grey felt Monte Carlo shape, in which, poor doggie, he must have felt very foolish, but no matter, perhaps he thought "Better be dead than dowdy," or as even the great Carlyle confessed, "There is safety in the swallow-tail."

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 16th instant:—

Read letter from the Accountant-General, dated 8th June 1899, forwarding for submission to Government and publication in the official *Gazette*, the balance sheet of the accounts of the Trust as they stood on the 31st March 1899, with appendices, duly certified as correct; forwarding a note for the consideration of the Trustees touching several points connected with the transactions for the period audited; observing that in his opinion the sum of Rs. 1,000 provided for in the Budget should be fixed by Government, for the present, as the annual fee payable by the Trust for the audit of the accounts, requesting that, if this be agreed to, assent may be signified when forwarding the report to Government, and that arrangements be made for paying into the Treasury to the credit of general Revenues, the sum of Rs. 500 on account of the half-yearly audit just completed.

Resolution.—The accounts, with the auditors' report thereon, should be forwarded to Government, and an abstract thereof should be published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and sent to the President of the Corporation as required by section 89 of the Act. In sending the accounts to Government a copy of the Accountant-General's letter should be forwarded, with the intimation that the Trustees have no objection to offer to the amount of the proposed fee, which should be paid as soon as the orders of Government approving thereof, are received.

Considered the Draft Administration Report to 31st March 1899 which had been circulated to the Trustees under Circular No. 63 of the 8th June 1899. Read minute by Mr. Wacha, agreed to by Mr. Petit, suggesting that details should be given in para. 12 of the estimates under the three different heads, namely, works, property and buildings of each of the schemes, instead of the estimates being grouped together for all the schemes. On being put to the vote, the proposition, that para. 12 as drafted stand part of the report, was carried.

The Chairman proposed that the following para. be added to the account section of the report:—"It should be observed that, although in accordance with the Act the scheduled value of the properties vested in the Board under the Act is shown as Capital debt, the only liability which attaches to the Board is the interest on the amount of such debt, and such interest begins to accrue only from 1st April 1908. In certain instances the Board are liable for the repayment of the Capital value of certain portions of the properties reserved as open spaces but this liability cannot accrue for ten years, and accrues thereafter only when the accounts show a net credit balance after repaying the Municipal contribution made during the year"

Resolution.—The draft Report is approved with the addition proposed to the Accounts Section.

Submitted Circular No. 64, dated 12th June 1899, on Chairman's proposal, that the Municipal Commissioner be appointed to the Land Committee and Mr. J. Willcocks temporarily to the same Committee.

Resolution.—Mr. W. L. Harvey is appointed to the Land Committee as an additional member; Mr. J. Willcocks is appointed temporarily as a member of the same Committee, for the purpose of the consideration of the draft conditions and agreement for building leases.

BOMBAY HOCKEY.

THE return match between the Rangers and the Bombay Gymkhana, which was played on the Cooperage, last evening, resulted in the win of the former by five goals to three. In the first half of the game the Rangers seemed to have everything their own and secured four goals, while their opponents could drive the ball once between the poles. In the second half the Gymkhana played more pluckily and secured two goals, the Rangers adding one goal to their score, almost at the close of the game. The Gymkhana missed two or three chances, pressing the Rangers very close at the latter end. The game, which was keenly contested and witnessed by a large number of spectators, had to be closed ten minutes before the time, owing to the gathering clouds.

FIRE ON BOARD THE S. S. IRENA.

AT about 2 p.m., yesterday, smoke was seen issuing from the after hatch of the s. s. Irena, which is lying in the C shed in Prince's Dock. The dock authorities were apprised of the event, and they came with the necessary fire appliances. The outbreak was soon got under control, and within half-an-hour it was extinguished. The cargo in the after hold where the fire originated was sugar, molasses, and rum, but luckily the flames only caught sugar and molasses. If it had spread to the rum, the incident would have been disastrous. The origin of the fire is not known. Great credit is due to the dock authorities, several preventive officers, and to the police, who assisted greatly in extinguishing the outbreak. The damage done to the cargo by fire and water is not very great.

THE RAILWAY COLLISION.

MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, the charge of rash and negligent act, not amounting to culpable homicide, preferred against Joseph Dolben, an engine driver, by Mr. M. D. Doctor, Chief Inspector of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, came on for investigation before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Bayley of Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Railway Company. The accused appeared in person.

Mr. Maneckshaw D. Doctor, Chief Inspector of the B. B. and C. I. Railway was the first witness examined by Mr. Bayley. Witness stated that the statement made by him and the information was correct.

The Magistrate informed the accused that he would commit the case to the sessions and asked him whether he wished to put any questions to the witness.

Dolben: Not at present your Honour.

Ramsoober Mahabir, signalman at the Churney Road station, was the next witness examined. He gave evidence similar to that he had given before the Coroner's inquiry. The witness produced the train register, containing an entry regarding the passing of the light engine against the signal at danger.

The signalman at the Marine Lines station also gave his evidence. He also produced the train register and spoke as to the time when the passenger train arrived at the station and the positions of the signals.

Mr. P. R. De Silva, driver of No. 74 uplocal train, was then examined by Mr. Bayley. Witness said that while his train was standing outside the first home signal between the Churney Road and Marine Lines stations, he received a bump. He went to the near of the train and saw that Dolben's engine had collided with the train and that two of the rear-most carriages had been telescoped. Three persons were removed dead from the carriages. Dolben asked witness to look at the starting signal. Witness looked at the signal and it was down.

Bapooji Adarji Khajotia, guard of the local train and the deputy station-master at the Churney Road station were also examined. They repeated the evidence they had given at the Coroner's inquiry.

Mr. Bayley, at this stage, informed the Magistrate that those were the important witnesses he had got together in court. If the court desired he would call some more witnesses. At the time of the collision there were two firemen on the Dolben's engine, but both of them, being then engaged, did not notice the signal and their evidence, in the opinion of Mr. Bayley, would not carry the case any further.

The Magistrate said that he was not going to decide the case and as the remaining witnesses were not important, he would not better wait for them.

Questioned by the court, Dolben said that he would reserve his statement for the High Court.

The Magistrate then formally committed Dolben to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of causing death by rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide, under section 304 (a) of the Penal Code. The court accepted the same bail on which the Coroner had released the accused.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee held yesterday, Dr. N. N. Katrak presided, and the other members present were Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, Hartley Kennedy. Professor Muller, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Vishram, C.I.E., Messrs. Mir Aun Ali K.N. Kabrajee Cursetjee Nasarwanji Wadia, Muljee B. Barbhaya Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

The Committee considered a resolution of the Corporation, dated 19th inst., on improvement of the mode of slaughter in the Bombay Slaughter Houses approving of the report of the committee on the subject. The Commissioner was requested to report to the Corporation the result of his communication with the Commissariat authorities regarding the adoption of an improved mode of slaughter for the animals killed for meat supply to European soldiers. It was resolved to request the Commissioner to favour the Committee with his proposals for meeting the cost of the works referred to in the resolution of the Corporation.

The Committee approved, under section 517 of the Municipal Act, of the filing of suits against Khoja Alladdin Premjee, and Moobarak Pir Gulam for the recovery of money due in respect of Municipal land at Ripon Road.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

SELLING OBSCENE BOOKS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged Lorechand Velsee, Lavchand Velsee, and Govind Moraba with having in their possession indecent pictures and obscene books. Superintendent Hack, who conducted the prosecution, said that in all 195 books were found in the possession of the third accused; the first two accused were arrested in the act of selling the books.

The first accused admitted having sold four copies of the books complained of to a witness in the case.

The second accused stated that he was told by the first accused, who was his brother, to unpack a bundle of books and take out four copies out of it. He did not know that the books were indecent.

The third accused said that he had transactions with a Parbhu, who gave him a package of books, the nature of which he did not know.

Inspector Walker stated in his evidence that yesterday morning in consequence of certain information he had received, he sent Dhanji Raghavji, a witness in the case, to Kika Street to purchase some of the books. Witness gave him Rs. 12, two notes in rupees five each and two rupees in cash. He initialled the currency notes. He also ordered a police havildar in plain clothes to follow Dhanji, and witness followed the havildar. Witness saw Dhanji buying books from the first two accused. No. 2 had the bundle of books and the first accused took four copies out of it. As the first accused was handing over the books to Dhanji, the havildar arrested him. They had at that time eight books in their possession. Subsequently in consequence of information given by the second accused, witness went to the house of the last accused, at Null Bazar, where on a search being made a large number of books was found in his possession.

The Magistrate convicted the three accused and sentenced them each to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and ordered the books and pictures to be destroyed.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	0	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	2	1	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	4	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	11
Total	10	6	79
Total plague deaths to date	46,705	40,657	
Same date last year	2	1	60

A RIOT AT BEYPORE.

A CALICUT correspondent says:—A somewhat serious riot took place to-day (16 June) at Beypore, on this side of the river, a boundary dispute about land having been the cause. Kamu Koya, a Moplah landowner, attempted to fence off a certain garden of his when a Tiyya neighbour, Chitakat Kellapen, protested on the ground that the fence was being erected on his land. Adherents of both individuals collected, and a riot ensued. The Tiyya party were armed with bludgeons and knives and were numerically stronger, so the Moplahs got the worst of the fight, and eight of them were wounded, some very seriously. They have all been admitted into hospital. The Deputy Magistrate, the Town Inspector and 15 Reserve and a few Town Police went to the scene of the disturbance and succeeded in arresting seven of the accused Tiyyas. Had these prompt measures not been taken, it is believed that the riot would have assumed very serious proportions and that life would have been taken on both sides. Kellapen and his sons are among the parties arrested. They are to be charged for rioting and for causing grievous hurt with lethal weapons.

CHARGE OF SEDITION AGAINST A HINDU EDITOR.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed his inquiry into the case in which Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government, charged Vinayak Narayan Bhatye, editor and publisher of a Marathi daily, called "Gurakhi," with publishing seditious articles in its issues of the 28th, 30th and 31st March last, and thereby committing an offence under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, who was assisted by Inspector Framji Bhiccaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, prosecuted; while Mr. Bland, solicitor, and Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, defended the accused.

Datatraya Gopal Joshi, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he was a Brahmin. He was in the employment of the office of the "Gurakhi," as a proof corrector. He did not know English. He knew the accused Bhatye as well as Luxmon Narayan Joshi, who were Brahmins. He was in the service of this newspaper for the last eight months and got Rs. 20 per month, as salary. Witness was the present editor of the "Gurakhi." The accused was its proprietor up till the time of his arrest. He was also the manager, publisher and printer. Witness knew his handwriting and would recognise his English signature if he saw it. The paper produced, which was written in modi character was in the handwriting of the accused. The English signature below it was also his.

Witness produced several bills bearing the accused's signature as the proprietor of the newspaper. From March, 1898, the accused Bhatye was put down in the pay abstract book as editor and manager. The accused was credited with Rs. 75 per month. Up to the end of January last one Martand Vishwanath Tokekar was the assistant editor of the paper. He died in January, and the name of Luxmon Narayan Joshi appeared in the book for the first time in the month of February. Joshi was described as editor in the book, but he worked as assistant editor. He received Rs. 20 per mensem, and was engaged by the accused. He was employed uptill the end of March last. The article entitled "What is the meaning of Raja (king) and Rajaya (kingdom)?" was set up by compositors. Witness corrected the proof of the article and compared it with the manuscript. The manuscript shown to him was the one which he had with him at the time he corrected the proof. It was in the handwriting of Joshi, and was given to witness by Bhatye. Witness corrected the proof of the second article entitled, "The Chapekars, the Dravids and Mr. Brewin," and it was correct. The manuscript was in the handwriting of Joshi, and was given to witness by Joshi. Witness here corrected his previous statement and said that the manuscript of the first article was also handed to him by Joshi. He intended to say that it was the practice of the accused to give witness manuscripts for correcting proofs. Latterly Joshi used to give him manuscripts, a practice to which Bhatye did not object. The proof of the third article, entitled "The Chapekars, the Dravids, and Mr. Brewin," was also corrected by witness, who received the manuscript from Joshi. It was in Joshi's handwriting. After correction the proofs were thrown away among waste papers. On the 28th March last, 1608 copies were printed; on the 30th March, 1606; and on the 31st March, 1577. The average circulation varied from 1400 to 1700 daily. The circulation of the paper was not confined to Bombay; there were subscribers at Thana, Ratnagiri, Nassick, Akola, Kolapur, Karwar Dharwar and other places. The accused personally supervised the getting up of the paper, and resided in the same building in which the paper was printed. Besides witness the staff of the paper consisted of three clerks, 9 compositors, one editor, one assistant editor, two pressmen, two rollers, and ten delivery peons. Manuscripts were usually preserved for two months and then thrown away among waste papers. Witness kept them with him. He had not with him any manuscripts which he received previous to April. Except the three manuscripts before the court, all the others which he received during the month of March had been destroyed. Witness was present when the police searched the press on the 14th instant. He gave up the three manuscripts to the accused in the presence of the police. The accused having asked for them, witness gave them up. Witness believed the accused handed them over to the police at the time. The police were there when he gave up the manuscripts to the accused, but he did not know if the police saw him do so.

Mr. Nicholson: Had you any instructions to keep these three articles?

Witness: No.

Did any one else tell you to keep them —No.

Why did you keep them?—I had some suspicions about them.

What suspicions had you?—The articles related to political subjects and I thought my master might perhaps ask for the manuscripts.

Had the accused even spoken to you about them —Yes.

When?—I believe on or about the 1st or 2nd of April.

What did he say?—He might have read the articles and he asked me, "Why did you allow such matter to appear in the paper?" He said nothing more, but he appeared angry. He asked me if I had the manuscripts with me. I said "I have got them with me." That was all that he said. He did not tell me to give him the manuscripts. An article meant for the 1st April was not published. It was cancelled. After Bhatye's arrest I sent the manuscript of that article to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bland, witness said the accused left Bombay for Nassik on the morning of the 25th March last. He did not know of anybody accompanied him. His wife did not accompany him. In his absence Luxmon Narayan Joshi edited the paper.

Did the accused see the manuscript of the article of the 28th before it was published?—No.

Nor did the article of the 30th and 31st March?—No.

When did he return from Nassik?—On the 31st of March.

At what time of the day:—Some time during the day.

After the paper of the 31st March was circulated?—Yes.

When did he learn of these three articles:—I believe he must have read them at Nassik.

He came down from Nassik on the 31st?—Yes.

Then he could not have learnt of the article of the 31st?—No. But he could have read the article of the 30th. The paper of the 30th was printed on the night of the 29th and being posted at midnight, it could have reached him at Nassik on the following day.

What did the accused ask you about the article —He asked me why I had allowed them to appear in the paper.

Did you refer him to any one, or take the responsibility on yourself?—I referred him to Luxmon Narayan Joshi.

What did he say to Luxmon Narayan?—I do not know. Luxmon was dismissed on the very same day the accused returned to Bombay.

And he dismissed Joshi on account of the publication of these three articles?—Yes.

Was not the accused angry for their appearance in the paper?—Yes.

And Joshi had a fourth article ready for publication on the 1st April?—Yes. It was written and even composed.

What was the title of the intended article?—It was entitled. What shall we call this a murderer or one who is proud of his own religion?"

The article was put in and marked No. 1.

In whose handwriting is the article?—In that of Luxmon Joshi.

Why did it not appear in the paper?—The accused came down in the meantime from Nassik and stopped its publication.

Why?—He did not approve of it.

There is also a weekly edition of the "Gurakhi"? Yes, and it is published on Mondays. These three articles also appeared in the weekly edition. I am not sure of it, but I believe they appeared in the following Monday's issue.

Did the three articles appear in the "Vikshipt?" No.

Why not?—Because they were subsequently disapproved by the accused.

You had started printing them in the "Vikshipt"?—Yes, but I stopped printing them in the middle. The copies containing the articles were not issued.

Mr. Nicholson: What is the meaning of the Vikshhipts?

The Interpreter: It means, "Tit-Bits." or "Funny Bits."

Mr. Bland: The accused published an apology on the 2nd April and expressed his regret for the appearance of the articles?

Witness: Yes. It is headed "Sheer Madness."

Mr. Bland put in the paper of the 2nd April.

Re-examined by Mr. Nicholson, witness said that on reading the first few lines of the "apology," he found that it had reference to two articles only, namely those which appeared on Thursday and Friday. No reference was made in it to the article that appeared on Sunday. There was a weekly edition of the "Gurakhi" which was published on Monday. The "Vikshipt" appeared on Saturdays.

Inspector Framji Bhiccaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said on the 14th instant he had a search warrant which he executed at the "Gurakhi" press. He also executed a warrant of arrest against the accused. The accused was in the press and witness showed him the warrant. He took the accused into custody. Witness showed him the search warrant for the original manuscripts of the articles. The accused produced two manuscripts of the articles that appeared on the 30th and 31st March. He did not produce the manuscript of the 28th. He said that the manuscript was with the managing clerk of his solicitor. He further said that he apprehended that he would come into trouble in regard to these articles, and he was therefore in communication with his solicitors. He produced the two manuscripts from the drawer of his desk. There were some papers in the drawer, but no more manuscripts. Witness seized the pay-book as well as the circulation book and letters and post-cards. There was a card-box on the table, in which there were several letters. Among

these were four letters, addressed by Luxmon Joshi, and another from some other person. They were dated May and June of this year. (The five letters were put in). Subsequently a warrant of arrest against Joshi was put in witness' hand. He had also a search-warrant, in virtue of which he searched Joshi's house at Poona. Witness remembered the accused Bhatye being called to the Police Commissioner's office in reference to an article which appeared in the "Gurakhi" in March, 1898. He was warned by the Commissioner, Mr. Vincent. Witness was outside the office of the Commissioner when the warning was given to the accused. He did not hear what the Commissioner said to the accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bland, witness said that Mr. Bland's clerk, Dadabhoy, handed over to him the file of "Gurakhi" on Saturday, which was now in his possession.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to Saturday.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE RAMDAS SAVALIARAM.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE MADHAVJI DHARSEY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Robertson, for Dharsey Udhavji, the father of the insolvents, applied for the cancellation of the order for the examination of his client. The learned counsel said that the father was not a partner of the insolvents' firm, and it was extremely undesirable that he should be examined in court pending the disposal of three suits. Mr. Justice Russell granted Mr. Robertson's client a rule *nisi*, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the examination should not be postponed till the disposal of the suits and stay of all proceedings in the meantime.

RE VINAYEK RAGHUNATH.

Mr. Dadysett, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, said his client had no time to reply to the affidavit. His Lordship adjourned the matter for a week.

RE RAMJI SAVALIARAM.

Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, asked that the matter be adjourned for a week in order to enable his client to reply to the affidavit. His Lordship accordingly adjourned the matter.

RE KESHAVJI KALIYANJI.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order with leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. The application was opposed, but his lordship granted it.

RE PESTONJI FRAMJI BHANDARA.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the hearing of the matter was fixed for Wednesday next, by consent of the parties.

RE ABDUL KARIM AYUB AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Raikes, on behalf of the Official Assignee, applied for a month's adjournment of the hearing of the examination ordered for the day. His Lordship granted the application.

RE SHARIFFKHAN DAWOODKHAN.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order, which was granted.

RE KARIM BEG MAHOMED.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved absolute the rule *nisi* for the purpose of withdrawing the petition. His lordship made the rule absolute.

RE-PESTONJEE JEEJIBHOY SHEROFF.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order, which was granted.

RE-KHAIRAJ KALYANJEE.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, applied for a month's adjournment of the hearing of the matter. The application was granted.

RE ROGER LAMING.

The insolvent, who made the application in person, was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE JOHN JAMES ALLISON.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for leave to effect substituted service. He said that he had made inquiries regarding his creditors, but their doors were found locked up. His lordship granted the application.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted their discharges:—Fazal Bhimjee, Cowasji Rustomjee Bhagvagar, and Tyballi Jivajee.

BONES AND SMELLS AT THANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I feel disappointed with your Thana correspondent, whose letters, in your valued paper, I have read attentively for some weeks. He makes no mention of the wagon-loads of bones, that come by rail from all parts, and are collected in immense stacks within a couple of hundred yards of the Thana railway station. Day and night they exhale a sickly stench, that pervades the whole of Thana, north, south, east and west—it crawls up the very wind.

Our trim little home-bred domestic fly, for which Thana has long been celebrated, is now a thing of the past, crowded out by the hordes of lantern-headed, long-winged brutes, that have swept down upon us from all parts of the Deccan, attracted by these loathsome bones—eating us out of house and home, and discolouring the paint.

To live in Thana and not be aware of these painful bones, cannot be possible. The subject is in every one's mouth at the present moment. It recalls the famous remark of Admiral Dewey when he had a quarter-tin of Army beef opened for chotah hazri: "Of all the stinks that ever I stank, I never stank such a stink as that stink stank!"—Yours, etc.,

FLY-BLOWN.

UNEXAMPLED LONGEVITY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes—"On Thursday, the 18th ultimo, Mrs. Margaret Anne Neve, Guernsey, gave a reception at her house to celebrate her 107th birthday and her entrance into her 108th year. The town council, jurats, the officers of the staff, and about 250 of the leading residents attended. Her reception rooms were decorated with choice flowers sent from all parts of the country, with 'kind wishes and congratulations' from the donors. One old lady of 95 (Mrs. Cockburn) had walked nearly a mile with a pot of strawberries to present to her. The two sitting together, both hale and hearty, formed the centre of an admiring group. The function lasted from 3 to 6 p.m. The following morning I called to enquire whether she was fatigued after her exertions of the previous day, and found her sitting in the drawing-room looking the picture of health, with a beautiful pink and white complexion, for which her family was famous. Dressed with great taste and neatness she looked well preserved even for a woman of sixty. In reply to my question she said she had not felt at all tired after her reception. She had even refused to go to bed earlier, and had read the family prayers to the household before retiring to rest. She had been busy superintending the making of marmalade, and had herself written the names and dates of the preserve on the round covers over the jars. She was delighted with her floral presents, and took me round the rooms to show them. She walked well, leaning on my arm. She had never been a teetotaler, but drank two glasses of sherry for dinner and a glass of hot whisky and water after retiring. Born twenty-three years before the battle of Waterloo, she recollected her first voyage to school at Clifton in a small sailing vessel which ran ashore. On her 100th birthday a like reception was given, and a lady who was present informs me that the intervening seven years have made no perceptible change in Mrs. Neve. She is free from ailments, excepting a slight deafness. The Vicar of St. Peter Port presented her with a certified copy of her baptismal register showing the entry of her birth—May 18, 1792. This I inspected."

MR. F. S. STEVENSON, M.P., for North-East Suffolk, is a well-read student of history, and a meritorious writer on historical subjects. He has for a long time been engaged upon an admirable subject, and the results will appear in a Life of Grosseteste, the great Bishop of Lincoln, one of the greatest men in the religious history of England. Pegge's Life of Grosseteste, published rather more than a century ago, left much to be desired. Perry's Life, published nearly thirty years ago, is very readable. The subject is worthy of the highest literary ability. Grosseteste, the purifier of monasteries in the thirteenth century, the resolute opponent of the Pope in his Holiness's attempts to foist foreigners upon the English Church, the life-long fighter against corruptions in the Church, and the upholder of popular rights, was the lineal ancestor of Luther and the Reformers.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE BOWLING AVERAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With the exception of the last week the bowlers held the upper hand right through the month of May. Most of them have done well, the performances of Mold, Mead, Rhodes, Young, and Hearne being especially noteworthy. It is difficult to understand why Mold was not selected to represent England in the first test match at Nottingham. The English eleven did not contain a first-class fast bowler, and in the absence of Richardson, who has lost his form, and Lockwood, who was prevented from playing owing to an injured leg, Mold would have been an effective substitute. Certainly he deserved a place in the English eleven far better than Hirst, who had done nothing remarkable either with the bat or ball. This, by the way, was perhaps the only mistake committed by the selection board, and it is to be hoped that they will make amends for it by selecting Mold to represent England in some of the other test matches, provided, of course, he retains his fine form. The Essex professional, Mead, has performed many wonderful bowling feats during the month, and if he retains his form he is sure to be selected to represent England in two or three of the test matches. Indeed, either he or Mold ought to have represented England in the first test match. The news of Richardson's loss of form will be received with genuine regret by all Surrey enthusiasts, but no fast bowler, with the exception, perhaps, of Mold, has lasted long, and unless Surrey unearths a couple of new bowlers to take the places of Lohmann and Richardson, the great Southern county will find its way to the championship impeded by the poverty of its bowling. To Albert Trott has fallen the honour of taking the greatest number of wickets, viz., 56, Hearne being a close second with 55. The following are the bowling averages prepared upto the 31st May:—

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Mold	122	52	192	22	9·18
Mead	304	123	490	49	10
Dickens	108	40	191	17	11·23
Rhodes	251	93	557	49	11·36
Cuttell	166	72	266	18	12·55
Young	199	71	446	33	13·51
Field	85	37	150	11	13·63
Martin	122	60	237	17	13·94
Woodcock	156	45	338	24	14·08
Hearne, (J T)	391	151	777	55	14·12
A E Hind	102	41	183	13	14·30
Tate, (Sussex)	177	56	457	31	14·74
Hayward	197	47	493	32	15·40
Roche	186	60	417	27	15·44
Attewell	126	69	171	11	15·54
Cox	135	51	251	16	15·68
Hirst	168	75	368	23	16
Lockwood	118	34	273	17	16·05
Trott	375	117	912	56	16·28
Paish	250	66	576	35	16·45
F S Jackson	131	37	331	20	16·55
Haigh	161	63	299	18	16·61
Wilson	178	58	370	22	16·81
B J T Bosanquet	201	59	468	27	17·33
Briggs	148	50	245	14	17·50
D L A Jephson	92	17	263	15	17·53
W M Bradley	138	50	281	16	17·56
Hulme	238	71	508	28	18·14
Tyler	125	20	346	19	18·21
J L Ainsworth	124	49	240	13	18·46
Brockwell	243	82	529	28	18·89
F W Stocks	160	62	309	16	19·31
T A Higson	150	39	300	15	20
Burrows	98	22	266	13	20·46
Bland	219	75	565	27	20·92
W G Grace	132	32	246	10	24·60
H H B Hawkins	114	34	275	11	25
L Townsend	242	47	653	26	25·11
F G Bull	118	34	288	10	28·80
Richardson	215	63	500	17	29·41
King	180	56	350	12	29·31
Santall	178	71	320	10	32
Gill	143	34	456	13	35·07

Only those who have taken 10 wickets and upwards have been included in the above list.

THE AUSTRALIAN TEAM.

During the first month of their cricket in England the Australians played seven matches, won three, lost one, and drew three. On paper this record does not appear good enough, but it must be remembered that their defeat at the hands of Essex was quite unaccountable, while they beat both Surrey and Lancashire with an innings to spare, and an English eleven, consisting of players like F. G. J. Ford, Shrewsbury, Gunn, Lilley, A. O. Jones, J. T. Hearne, and Trott, by 172 runs. Of the three drawn games those against the South of England and Oxford University were decidedly in their favour. In the former with nine wickets in hand they wanted 87 runs to win, while in the latter, though in a minority of 33 in the first innings, they were 322 runs on in the second with six wickets in hand. The remaining drawn game, viz., that against Yorkshire, was abandoned, after the champion county had lost three wickets for 83 runs, owing to rain. In batting Noble stands pre-eminently first, and indeed was the most consistent run-getter. Darling after a spell of ill-luck came off in the Oxford University match, having scored 35 in the first and 106 (not out) in the second innings. Gregory has done nothing remarkable after his 124 against the South of England. Clement Hill was persistently dogged by misfortune—he was twice run out, and occupies a very low position on the list. He has, however, since been doing well, and may be expected to take a very high position among the batsmen at the end of the tour. Iredale, Worall, Trumper, Laver and Kelly have all done fairly well, while Hugh Trumble frequently proved his usefulness at the end of an innings. Trumble and Howell bore the brunt of the bowling, and their averages are extremely satisfactory, but Jones and Noble were not so successful, while McLeod was a comparative failure. Appended are the batting and bowling averages:—

BATTING AVERAGE.

	Innings.	Time not out.	Runs.	Most in an Innings.	Average.
M A Noble	9	2	358	116*	51·14
J J Kelly	5	1	128	50*	32
S E Gregory	9	1	251	124	31·37
J Darling	9	1	248	106*	31
F Laver	7	3	120	39	30
V Trumper	7	0	192	82	27·42
F A Iredale	9	0	228	77	25·33
J Worall	5	0	118	53	23·60
C Hill	9	0	205	39	22·77
H Trumble	9	2	130	51	18·57
E Jones	4	0	65	54	16·25
W P Howell	5	1	57	26*	14·25
C McLeod	6	1	39	20	7·80
A E Johns	2	0	12	12	6

* Signifies "not out."

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
W Howell	164	74	274	26	10·52
H Trumble	297	103	541	42	12·88
E Jones	111	30	270	14	19·28
M A Noble	131	41	315	16	19·68
C McLeod	97	37	205	8	25·62
F Laver	39	18	77	3	25·66
J Worall	12	0	59	1	59

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following are the positions of the 15 first-class counties up to the week ending 17th June:—

	Matches played.	Matches won.	Matches lost.	Matches drawn.	Points.	Proportion of points to finished games.
Middlesex	5	5	0	0	5	100
Surrey	9	5	0	4	5	100
Essex	6	4	1	1	3	60
Yorkshire	9	7	2	0	5	55
Lancashire	9	3	2	4	1	20
Sussex	7	3	3	1	0	0
Gloucestershire	7	2	2	3	0	0
Leicestershire	8	2	2	4	0	0
Notts	5	0	0	5	0	0
Derbyshire	7	1	4	2	—3	—60
Kent	7	1	4	2	—3	—60
Warwickshire	7	0	1	6	—1	—100
Worcestershire	4	0	3	1	—3	—100
Hampshire	6	0	4	2	—4	—100
Somersetshire	6	0	5	1	—5	—100

Yours, &c.,

D.

THE Memoirs of Baroness de Courtot, just published in Paris, have made a good deal of stir on account of the fresh revelations they make of the private life of Marie Antoinette, the Princess of Lamballe, and other distinguished victims of the Revolution. Madame de Courtot, who, it seems, was companion to the Princess of Lamballe, fled to Germany in the great movement of the emigres, and remained in that country until the day of her death. The memoirs are published by Herr von Kaisenberg, a great grandson of Frau von Alvensleben, in whose family the writer lived at Magdeburg. We are told that Madame de Courtot herself had a narrow escape before leaving Paris and was actually in a tumbril on her way to the guillotine, when she was rescued by her lover, here referred to as Hector, who exploded a barrel of gunpowder in a cart, and took advantage of the confusion which this caused to carry her off to a place of safety. Letters and descriptions giving a minute account of the sufferings of the Court party are given in the volume. Unfortunately, however, there is some suspicion that these documents are apocryphal. Nothing is known in France of this Madame de Courtot or her pretended escape, and there is internal evidence that the memoirs have been concocted at a much later date than the period to which they refer. Thus Marie Antoinette is made to refer to Robespierre in 1787, when it is almost certain she had never heard his name, and, above all, the writer speaks of having possessed in 1793 a lithographed portrait of the Queen, whereas it is well known that lithography was not invented until many years afterwards.

THE FACTION RIOTS IN THE SOUTH.

A RIOT AVERTED AT NAGALAPURAM.

A NAGALAPURAM correspondent writes to us under date the 16th instant:—What would have been a serious riot was averted yesterday by the prompt action of Mr. Padbanaba Iyer, Sub-Magistrate of Vilatikulam, and Ramalinga Karialar, S. H. O. of Puthur Police Station. There was a rumour that the postponed looting of this place would take place yesterday, which was duly reported to the above-mentioned officers, who came here in the nick of time, for just then a gang of men had come to the market, armed with deadly weapons at the instigation of the Marvars of this place to commence the looting. Two of the men, however, were at once arrested, the rest escaping through the crowd. Had all the Government officials been so alert, they could have broken the back of all these disorders at their very commencement. But things at present have assumed such dire dimensions that order and peace can be restored only by marching Companies of Sepoys through the different parts of the District where these factions are rife.

A MARAVAR "NOTICE."

A correspondent in Tinnevelly writes to us under date the 17th instant:—"I enclose one of the manuscript notices, in original, which I am told is invariably pasted up in some conspicuous part of any town or village that the rioters intend to loot. It invariably establishes a rare fright amongst the native population."

Following is a translation of the notice in question:—

"We had issued notice, that we will appear in Palamoottah on Friday. As we are going elsewhere to-day, we will appear the 7th Ani to ravage at Palamoottah and Murukankurichi at 12 midnight. On the above said 7th Ani (Tuesday) the Police tigers and the sepoy whelps should run off if they care for their life, wives and children. If they have an idea to face us, they should be ready prepared to give their reply to the notice that will be issued on Monday. We hereby notify that we will ravage and plunder Shanars' houses as also other persons' houses if we like. In Sivakasi and other places the plunder is one-fold, here it will be double. Our name is whelp (*young lion*)."

AT NAGALAPURAM.

A Nagalapuram correspondent telegraphs to us under date the 17th instant:—Mr. Vibert arrived this evening, walking 23 miles across the country, with fourteen Sepoys and a Havildar looking into things very closely.

THE RIOTS IN TRAVANCORE.

Our special correspondent telegraphed from Shencottah yesterday:—The situation in the Shencottah District is not serious. Nine villages are reported to have been attacked. 150 of the Nair Brigade under Lieutenant Bousfield, are here; and one Company of the 19th H.M.I. under Captain Dennis, is also here. Detachments of the Nair Brigade are stationed in four villages and are patrolling the frontier. There are more Shanars than Maravars in Travancore, hence the importance of preventing their coming to the British side. Timely information of the movement of a gang of 200 men on Friday resulted in the Sepoys chasing and dispersing them, arresting twelve.

The Sepoys are so distributed that they may be employed on the British side in an emergency. Mr. Bensley and Mr. Rajaram Row, Dewan, Peishcar, are here, together with a large Police force. Though at present there is no fear of serious riotings, the situation still calls for the utmost vigilance. Gangs are about, one threatening Courtallam, where the Resident and the Assistant are. When Shencottah or Tenkasi is reported attacked, it is not to be understood that the towns of those names have been attacked but villages in the taluq or district. Shencottah and Tenkasi towns are safe.

The *Western Star* (Trevandrum) of the 14th instant contains the following:—According to our local advices, the authorities here received telegraphic warning, on Sunday last, of a threatened incursion of Maravars into the Shencottah Taluq, where there is a considerable population comprising Shanars and Maravars, as well as people of other castes. On Monday, four Shanar villages in the Shencottah taluq were attacked and looted by Maravars, who not only sacked the hamlets, but also burnt some of them to the ground. In this affair, the District Sanitary Officer, two Police Constables, and about seventy others, are reported to have been wounded more or less severely. The Taluq Police Inspector, Mr. Subramany Iyer, finding it impossible to cope with the marauders with the small force at his command telegraphed to the Head of his Department for armed assistance. Even previous to the actual occurrence of these depredations, Police help had been applied for in anticipation of disturbances. Accordingly, a party of Police Reserves, under a Head Constable, was despatched from Trivandrum to the scene of the trouble on Sunday last; when the riots took place, a detachment of the 12th M. I., stationed at Quilon, was sent to the front, while a detail, comprising 200 rank-and-file, from the Nair Brigade under the command of Lieutenant Bousefield, marched out from here yesterday for Shencottah. Later on, an outbreak being apprehended on the Aramboli frontier, a further detachment of fifty Nair Infantrymen under the command of Lieutenant Alexander, was despatched there. A further, reinforcement of Police, headed by Inspector W. Gallyot, with fifty rank-and-file equipped with fire-arms, set out yesterday for Shencottah. Besides these, a squad of twenty Policemen, under Inspector Armoogum Pillay, has been despatched to Aramboli. The British Resident, accompanied by his Assistant, under a British military escort, left this for Aramboli last evening, with a view to making himself personally acquainted with the real position of affairs there. An official telegram received here last night reports that one village in Shencottah and two in adjoining British territory have been burnt. Advices to hand to-day state that a disturbance has taken place in the British village of Alenkulom, but that Shencottah appears to be safe. It is expected that the trouble will settle down after this.

AN ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE BY PALLARS.

A correspondent telegraphs from Nagalapuram under date the 18th instant:—Mr. Vibert, I. C. S. followed up a gang of Pallars the day before yesterday who threatened Pongarayagramam. The gang ran away, but twelve men were caught and sent in custody to Vilatikulam, with a guard furnished by the Ettiyapuram Zemindaras.—*Madras Mail.*

THE EAST COAST RAILWAY.

QUESTION OF MANAGEMENT.

AN important memorandum by Mr. Moss, Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway, in reply to the one now issued by Mr. Wynne, Agent and Manager of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, has been just issued. Mr. Wynne contended that the best agency for working the East Coast Railway between Calcutta and Madras would, from all points of view, be the Bengal-Nagpore Railway. Mr. Moss argues that some of Mr. Wynne's arguments are based on unsound data and others on unwarrantable hypotheses as to future contingencies, and Mr. Wynne's conclusions cannot consequently be accepted. The Madras Government has written an exhaustive review on both the memoranda, and the opinion of the Madras mercantile community is now sought. There can be no doubt that that opinion will be strongly opposed to the Bengal-Nagpore Railway being allowed to work the line within the Presidency, and that the Government will be requested to support the proposal that the Madras Railway should look after the Madras portion, as such an arrangement would manifestly be to the best interests of the ports of the East Coast.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth of tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Faringdon Road, London, England.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB WHEAT.

FINAL Report on the Wheat Crop of the Punjab for 1898-99:—

THE SEASON.

The month of July opened with good rain, but as the monsoon was late and the kharif sowings were also delayed, the preparation of land for the coming rabi was reported this month from only two districts—Ludhiana and Sialkot. The rainfall in August was much less in both quantity and extent than in the preceding year. There was hardly any rain in the western and very little in the southern and central districts. Consequently rabi ploughings were short in Gurgaon and Karnal, and were pushed on only in Kangra, Mooltan, Gurdaspur and the Mardan Tahsil of Peshawar District. The rainfall in September was satisfactory in the north and north-west, but below the normal elsewhere. Rabi ploughings, however, were undertaken in Gurgaon, Umballa, Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Jhelum and Bannu, and sowings commenced in Rohtak, Delhi, Mooltan, Sialkot, Gujrat and Peshawar. Thus the deficient rainfall both retarded the sowings in fallows and left very little moisture for double cropping.

October was rainless, and sowings were made on irrigated lands everywhere, but on unirrigated tracts only in or near the hills. In Sialkot the sprouting wheat was injured to some extent by the insect called "toka."

November was as usual rainless, but sowings were made in many places in hopes of getting some rain in December on unirrigated lands. Thus far the prospects were not encouraging, for no sowings had been made on unirrigated land in Hissar, and rain was badly wanted everywhere.

In December there was good rain almost all over the Province about Christmas time, except in Shahpur, Bannu, Jhang, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Muzaffargarh and Mooltan. Late sowings were made, this month in Kangra, Sialkot, Gujrat, Peshawar, Hangu Tahsil (Kohat), Mooltan, Montgomery and Lahore. The irrigated crops were reported in good condition, but the unirrigated were not so promising, the rainfall in December in wheat-growing districts having been below what it had been the previous year.

January passed practically without rain except in Kangra and Simla. There were only a few showers in three or four other districts. The protracted drought had begun to tell on unirrigated crops. Red rust appeared in Jullundur and the insect called "sundi" and caterpillar in Ludhiana and Ferozepore respectively. There was also this month a wave of excessive cold which seems to have retarded the growth of the plant in many places.

In February there were three periods of rain, *viz*, from 3rd to 6th, 9th to 10th, and 15th and 16th. But it was not general.

In March there was good rain in Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu and Kohat. Elsewhere it was either below the average or there was none at all.

In April there was very fair rain, exceeding half an inch in several districts.

On the whole the climatic conditions were not favourable. The deficient monsoon rainfall in August retarded the sowings, and excepting in September the rains for the rest of the season were insufficient and unequally distributed. The rain in March and April, though beneficial to the crops coming to maturity, was too late for those that had already withered.

The beginning of May opened with fine weather and high temperature, the best for harvesting operations. But since the 10th there have been storms and high winds which must have caused damage to grain and straw still on the threshing-floors.

AREA.

The total area estimated to be under wheat this year is 7,729,200 acres as compared with 8,013,300 acres last year. The arithmetical average of the last ten years is 6,943,360 acres, the quinquennial average 7,362,840. So the area this year is 3·6 per cent. below that of last year, but 5·0 per cent. above the quinquennial and 11·3 per cent. above the decennial average. The areas of 1894 and 1895 were the largest on record, and the area of 1898 is next to them. Thus the area of rabi 1899 is the fourth of the last ten years.

The estimate given in the first forecast for this harvest, which dealt only with sowings up to the end of November, was 7,502,300 acres. That of the second forecast published at the end of February was 7,536,500 acres, each estimate being 6 per cent. below the actuals of 1898. The harvested area now reported exceeds that of the first and second forecasts by 3·0 and 2·6 respectively, which is not a great difference.

The wheat grown on irrigated lands was almost exactly equal to that grown on unirrigated; the proportion was about the same in 1897.

The largest increases were in—

Karnal	21·8 per cent,
Lahore	16·9 ,,
Hazara	16·0 ,,

YIELD.

The outturn of wheat is estimated this year at 1,977,777 tons. Last year it was 2,358,975 tons. This shows very clearly the character of the harvest, for though the area is only 3·6 per cent. less, the outturn is 16·1 per cent. below that of 1898. The outturn is also 8·1 per cent. and 6·6 per cent. below the average of the past five and ten years respectively. The yield per acre sown, if all classes of soils are taken into account, may be put at 7 maunds against 8 maunds last year. The reason of this decrease is that most of the unirrigated crop was sown late and did not afterwards receive enough rain. This of itself would reduce the outturn on such land by at least 25 per cent. The yield of straw is about normal in irrigated, but much below normal in unirrigated, land.

CHARACTER OF THE HARVEST.

The character of the harvest will be seen from the preceding remarks. In Hissar no crop was sown for want of rain on unirrigated land. Much the same conditions prevailed in Rohtak. Hoshiarpur reports a poor harvest. In Jhelum one-third of the crop has failed. In Montgomery, owing to scarcity of fodder, a good deal of the wheat was cut green for the cattle. Bannu is the only district which has returned its unirrigated crop above the average. The irrigated crop was average or above average in Delhi, Simla, Kangra, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Gujranwala, Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ghazi Khan. If 100 be taken as the equivalent of an average crop, the combined irrigated and unirrigated crops of various districts may be expressed as below:—Hissar 87, Rohtak 58, Gurgaon 75, Delhi 75, Karnal 76, Umballa 88, Simla 75, Kangra 95, Hoshiarpur 94, Jullundur 85, Ludhiana 75, Ferozepore 50, Mooltan 92, Jhang 91, Montgomery 55, Lahore 71, Amritsar 93, Gurdaspur 97, Sialkot 92, Gujrat 83, Gujranwalla 95, Shahpur 75, Jhelum 55, Rawalpindi 95, Hazara 87, Peshawar 89, Kohat 103, Bannu 108, Dera Ismail Khan 75, Dera Ghazi Khan 97, Muzaffargarh 85. On the whole I would estimate the wheat crop of 1899 for the Province at 82 or 14 annas (16 annas = 100 = verage). Much of the crop is still on the threshing floor and has not been completely winnowed. But the statistics and the reports show that the harvest is on the whole below the average.

PRICES.

The prices as compared with last year have ruled cheaper and shown a greater tendency to fall. On the 15th of April 1898 wheat was selling in Ferozepore at 15 seers per rupee, but in the following fortnight it rose to 13 seers. In the beginning of May it again fell to 15 and had by the end gone down to 17 seers. Thereafter it remained stationary up to the end of August. In the begining of September the rate fell to 18 seers and did not change till the second fortnight of November, when it rose to 17 seers. Thereafter the price fluctuated between 17 and 19 seers. It was not till the second fortnight of April that it fell as low as 20 seers for the first time in the year. In Amritsar the fluctuations were greater in the beginning than in the latter part of the year. The cheapest rate was 20 seers in the second fortnight of December and in the first fortnight of January. A great deal of the rest of the time wheat was selling at 19 seers in Amritsar.

EXPORTS.

The export trade was very brisk in the beginning of last summer. Statistics are available for only three quarters from 1st April to 31st December 1898.

STOCKS.

The stocks of food and fodder are reported sufficient from Simla, Montgomery, Amritsar, Jhelum and Muzaffargarh. Considering the heavy exports of last year, the stocks of wheat in the Province are probably rather low. The yield of straw is much below the average, but the stocks of bhusa will probably be quite sufficient, provided that the monsoon rains are favourable.

LADIES WHY SUFFER

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purnimen vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence and Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Obree, Captain G. Brown, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, encountered monsoon in the Bay of Bengal and strong westerly wind and squalls with heavy westerly swell on the Malabar Coast. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Byculla, Captain J. M. Tyrell, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday, from Akyab, reports having experienced the usual monsoon weather.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Espl'ade.		Fort.		Colaba,	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	16	44	17	12	22	25	18	99
Wednesday, June 21st	1	67		43		94	0	10
Total	18	11	17	55	23	19	19	0
Total fall to June 21st, 1898	19	38	21	90	22	76	18	45
Total fall to June 21st, 1897	9	41	8	94	10	73	11	98

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	19	83
19th June, 1899	4	75
Total	24	58

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	6	75
Monday, June 19th 1899	3	35
Total	10	10
Total up to 19th June, 98	8	22
Total up to 19th June, 97	2	44

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING J.-R. RLY).

Return of Rainfall as registered at 6 A. M. on 19th June, 1899.

	Bhavnagar Para.		Dhola.		Jetalsar.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previous Total	2	74	3	93	1	92
Rainfall on 18th June	0	0	0	0	0	44
Total up to date	2	74	3	93	2	36

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST OF JUNE, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·500	ESE	7	99·6	79·6	73	0·32	0·73	—0·0
Sirsa	29·489	SE	10	103·3	89·1	50	...	*0·00	...
Delhi	29·573	E	9	98·7	81·5	81	0·05	1·53	+0·0
Agra	29·525	SE	7	98·5	84·4	73	0·15	1·66	+0·49
Cawnpore	29·511	ESE	3	95·3	81·1	78	...	2·59	...
Allahabad	29·537	E	5	92·6	79·8	81	0·29	2·50	—0·05
Jhansi	29·521	Calm	3	92·2	80·2	75	0·16	2·74	+0·57
Jacobabad	29·420	E	8	118·0	87·0	67	...	0·00	—0·00
Karachi	29·539	W	19	94·4	83·3	8[illegible]	...	0·00	—0·10
Jeypore	29·561	WSW	3	97·1	79·4	7[illegible]	0·13	0·36	—0·76
Ajmere	29·583	W	9	94·4	78·1	81	0·19	0·73	—0·13
Deesa	29·597	SSW	17	88·6	79·0	79	...	0·81	+0·16
Ahmedabad	29·630	S	4	96·2	79·1	89	0·03	2·13	...
Bhuj	29·591	W	20	90·8	80·9	67	...	0·64	—0·35
Jamnagar	29·609	SW	7	89·0	80·2	69	0·11	0·11	...
Rajkot	29·633	W	15	90·9	78·5	85	...	4·25	+1·90
Bhawnagar Para	29·626	WSW	10	84·5	77·3	83	...	2·82	..
Veraval	29·647	W	16	84·0	79·3	83	..	3·80	...
Neemuch	29·610	W	19	80·5	71·5	99	0·74	6·11	+4·38
Indore	29·635	W	11	77·8	71·6	93	0·80	6·14	+1·81
Saugor	29·578	SW	6	84·7	71·6	95	0·05	3·73	+0·66
Jubulpore	29·581	WSW	4	87·4	72·6	90	0·55	1·78	—3·35
Hoshangabad	?	SW	1	80·7	73·2	86	2·69	4·83	×0·07
Khandwa	29·669	SW	10	81·7	72·1	93	1·59	2·40	—1·18
Raipur	29·612	SW	7	89·3	75·6	88	0·37	3·49	—0·75
Nagpur	29·637	W	12	86·8	74·1	84	0·37	2·07	—3·31
Amraoti	29·661	W	18	88·2	72·3	84	0·05	3·75	—0·24
Akola	29·659	W	16	90·9	74·7	66	...	3·02	+0·31
Surat	29·646	SW	8	81·5	75·5	73	0·69	10·80	+5·76
Malegaon	29·673	WNW	8	81·4	78·1	73	0·01	3·08	—0·17
Bombay	29·715	WNW	15	81·4	76·4	90	0·35	17·76	+6·08
Poona	29·707	SW	22	85·5	70·[illegible]	65	0·00	3·95	+0·59
Ahmednagar	29·707	W	20	87·4	70·4	65	...	4·69	...
Aurangabad	...	WSW	25	82·4	...	79	...	4·27	...
Sholapur	29·711	WSW	22	93·7	73·5	51	...	0·95	—2·95
Ratnagiri	29·758	WSW	8	86·9	75·9	83	0·19	24·95	+2·91
Belgaum	29·769	WSW	27	78·3	68·8	90	0·22	8·30	+3·17
Goa	29·796	NW	12	85·0	79·4	87	0·01	23·61	..
Karwar	29·799	WSW	6	85·2	76·5	76	0·16	24·74	—1·94
Mangalore	29·821	WNW	2	85·3	77·9	81	0·04	27·79	+1·43
Calicut	29·822	Calm	4	80·2	74·0	90	0·22	32·98	+7·64
Cochin	29·833	NNW	...	85·5	73·[illegible]	87	0·22	23·13	+2·99
Bangalore	29·805	W	13	85·8	64·8	72	...	0·75	—2·04
Secunderabad	29·690	W	17	96·7	74·4	61	..	1·63	—1·70
Masulipatam	29·681	WNW	12	95·6	82·0	63	...	0·91	—2·91
Bellary	29·765	W	13	93·7	75·2	48	...	1·79	+0·53
Cuddapah	29·748	SW	M	95·1	81·9	59	...	0·18	—2·51
Madras	29·717	WNW	8	100·0	83·0	50	...	0·11	—1·43
Coimbatore	29·811	WSW	4	99·9	70·1	77	...	0·50	—0·31
Trichinopoly	29·756	WSW	9	100·1	79·3	61	..	0·16	—0·76
Negapatam	29·745	SW	9	100·0	80·9	74	...	0·27	—0·91
Colombo	29·831	SW	9	86·0	78·0	85	0·01	7·56	+1·48
Aden	29·727	S	8	95·8	79·8	55	...	0·00	0·00

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L. Light, M. Moderate, F. Fresh, S. Strong, H. Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H., 0·77 (19·12); G. T. H., 0·43 (3·60); St G. H., 0·31 (18·77); C. P., 0·35 (17·76).

* Rainfall from 21st June.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Jacobabad and Khandwa, the pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been small and unimportant. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds remain unchanged, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Bombay, 24 at Veraval and Secunderabad, 26 at Belgaum, and 16 at Sirsa, Akola, Malegaon and Bellary.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum is below the mean of the season in many places, the greatest variations in the day temperature being noticeable in Central India, Gujarat, Berar and the Central and North-West Provinces. The highest temperature in the shade was 118° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are locally large in some few places such as at Lahore, Jacobabad, Jeypore and Negapatam, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Heavy rain has fallen at Hoshangabad (2·69"), over an inch at Khandwa (1·59"), light to moderate showers at Lahore, Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Neemuch, Indore, Jubulpore, Nagpur, Raipur, Surat Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar, Calicut and Cochin, and a few drops at Delhi, Saugor, Ahmedabad, Amraoti, Malegaon, Goa, Mangalore and Colombo.

The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is very slight, while to the north of Karwar as far as Surat it is about normal. Conditions are hence favourable for light to moderate rain on that coast, and moderate rain is also probable in Khandesh, Central India and the Central and North-West Provinces.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

WEDNESDAY: Pressure changes are irregular and generally small in amount. The barometer has risen slightly to briskly at the Central Provinces, Rajputana and the West Punjab, and fallen slightly to briskly at the sub-montane districts of the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, in Chota Nagpur and South India. The pressure is steady or changed by small amounts elsewhere. The largest variation from normal occurs in Burma, where the pressure is in moderate to considerable excess. Winds have strengthened on the Bombay Coast, and are fairly normal in direction everywhere. The temperature has fallen very rapidly in the Punjab and rapidly in Sind, Rajputana and Gujarat. It is in considerable to large defect in Orissa, the North-West Provinces, Oudh, Gujarat, the Central Provinces and Berar and very largely in defect in Central India. General rain has fallen in Burma, Lower and North Bengal, Central India, Central and Western districts of the Central Provinces, Rajputana and the West Coast. Showers are reported from sub-montane districts of the Punjab and from the North Madras Coast. Mussoorie has again received nearly five inches of rain. Pressure distribution and general conditions are practically the same as yesterday. The rainfall will probably continue over the same area.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 20.

10 p.m. .... 79·2

TUESDAAY.—JUNE 20.

6 a.m. .... 81·3
10 a.m. .... 81·6
2 p.m. .... 83·4
4 p.m. .... 83·4

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

SOME INCIDENTS DURING THE PHILIPPINE TROUBLES.

THE *Daily News* publishes the following report of a speech made at a Queen's birthday banquet in New York by Mr. John Barrett, former American Minister to Siam, who spent some time with Admiral Dewey at Manila, and was also at Hong Kong:—On this occasion, and in connection with what Admiral Sampson has said of the generous attitude of our British friends in the West Indies, it is fitting that something should also be said of the treatment we received at Hong Kong through the war. We were so far away in Manila from any American port that the attitude of the British officials at Hong Kong had a most direct bearing on the welfare of our fleet in the Philippines. I doubt if the extent of this kindness, and its grave importance, have ever been appreciated in America. It was so marked, so cordial, so generous, and yet so free from any signs of insincerity and from any attempt at overdoing that every man of our navy, from the Admiral down to the stokers, appreciated what was done, and will never forget it. If I am earnest in my terms, it is because I was on the ground and saw what was done, and how dependent we were on British friendliness. And yet I shall use no terms stronger than I have repeatedly heard Admiral Dewey use in discussing the situation. These British officials may have been prompted by policy. I do not say they were not, but if it was policy and not sympathy that appealed to them, they are past masters in the art of dissembling. Whether it be policy or not, it is most fortunate for the happiness and well-being of the navy that the conditions were not reversed. Had an unfriendly Power been in control of Hong Kong our long stay at Manila would have been one of great discomfort, and possibly serious embarrassment. If anyone is sceptical of my statements, let him seek confirmation from any naval officer who was on the Asiatic station from April to August, 1898, or during the war. One incident I will relate which shows an amusing as well as a serious side to this kindness. The despatch boat Safiro came from Manila towards the end of May for some "shore grub" or provisions for the fleet. All the supplies carried down when the ships went to fight were exhausted and the men needed fresh food. They had to have it, or sickness would surely follow. None could be obtained at Manila, and the only place to go to was Hong Kong. There was no alternative. The rules of neutrality permit a few delicacies to be purchased for the Admiral or officers of a ship, but not 300 tons of supplies for the whole squadron. The officer in charge of the Safiro was at a loss how he should manage the matter. While trying to get off a small boatload of supplies to the ship he had been stopped by a police officer who said that such shipments could not be permitted. He told me his troubles and, happening to know well the Acting Governor General Black, a good old Scotchman, I went to see him about the matter. "General," I said, "the Safiro is in port for a short stay, and before returning would like to purchase a few delicacies for the Admiral. Have you any objections?" "Delicacies for the Admiral," repeated the genial Governor, "Why, certainly, no objections, of course. He must have them. And just a few, too, for his officers I suppose? I will give orders at once for them to pass Of course only delicacies." And he looked at me with a kindly smile. A little later, while standing on Peddar's Wharf, I saw six big lighters or junks being towed out toward the Safiro. The Spanish consular officer came running up to a harbour official standing on guard, and exclaimed, "Here, stop those boats. They are taking supplies for the American fleet. I protest. The officer looked down on him benignantly, and said with a drawl: "Don't be disturbed. That's all right. They are only a few delicacies for the American Admiral." I had to turn and smile at the strict execution of the letter of the Governor's command. But that is not the end of the story. I was not present at the conclusion, but I heard on good authority that the Spanish Consul, on hearing what was going on, rushed to Government House and violently protested. The Governor never lost his tact and urbanity, and immediately quieted his Catholic Majesty's excited servant by saying: "Don't be troubled, Mr. Consul. They are only a few delicacies for Admiral Dewey, and he is taking along a small extra supply in order to send some to General Augustin and Admiral von Diedrichs." This is the first time this story has been told in America, and it is true. The Admiral will confirm it when he comes to this country, if he can do it quietly and not be quoted. When it became necessary to take Manila, and proper notification was sent out by Admiral Dewey to the ships of the foreign Powers present in the harbour, some of those which it might not be prudent to mention stood off to the North, while over toward the American fleet came the British ships and the Japanese ships. The Olympia and the Boston passed one on either side of the British flagship, and as they came abreast of her the Britons' band played first "Hail, Columbia," following it with "See! the conquering hero comes."

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MUNYON'S
HOMOEOPATHIC
REMEDIES.

WRITERS AND READERS.

MARK Twain has arrived in London, from Vienna, and will stay here for some time. He is in capital health and spirits, and has plans for fresh literary work. He did not go into the garish day when he was last in London, and this time also he means to live quietly. The joke of the German speech he prepared for the Emperor of Austria, and then forgot, is simmering down. It is not unlikely that the Emperor congratulated him on his German.

Mr. Justin McCarthy's reminiscences have been a great success—quite the book of the hour. It is understood that at the outset 2,000 copies of the English edition were printed. This was a large issue, having regard to the price of the book, but it is already exhausted. Accordingly, Messrs. Chatto have another substantial edition in the press, and it will be ready in a few days. Mr. McCarthy now intends to devote himself to the completion of his history of the four Georges. That task will occupy him for probably a year to come.

It seems that Mr. Rudyard Kipling has arranged for the issue in America of a popular copyrighted edition of his works. He intends this to be an evidence of his thanks for the great sympathy he received while he lay ill in New York. Farther, he means the edition to present the writings by which he would desire to have readers know him. The correct text of American Notes is to be given, and Departmental Ditties has been authorised for inclusion. The issue, which will come from the Doubleday and McClure Company, is to have a biographical sketch of Mr. Kipling by Professor Eliot Norton.

Dr. Everett Hale's book about Russel Lowell and his friends will be published by Messrs. Constable within the next few days. Dr. Hale was at College with Mr. Lowell, and they were intimate friends. Their careers were very different, but Dr. Hale lived in the surroundings amid which Mr. Lowel spent most of his life. There is a good deal in the volume about Lowell's stay in England as American Minister. There are many glimpses of the celebrities he met here, as, for instance Mr. Meredith. The great names that run through the volume are a host—Longfellow, Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and so on.

Sir Archibald Hamilton Dunbar has written a book relating to Scottish history, and he dedicates it to the Queen. It treats of Scottish Kings, from the accession of Malcolm II. in the year 1005, to the death of James VI. in 1625. Sir Archibald has endeavored to settle the exact date of every noteworthy event in Scottish history that took place during those six centuries. As showing the labor which the book has involved, it may be mentioned that it contains 5,000 references in footnotes. From 1005 to 1625 Scotland saw thirty reigns, if they may so be called, though the term does not always apply. Mr. David Douglas publishes the book.

A scheme is just being launched for the establishment of a magazine which shall appeal in a particular way to the several parts of the country. A large portion of the matter would be common to the magazine, which would then have editions with extra local contents for given counties. This is, of course, an application to magazine literature of an idea that has already been carried out in regard to other publications. It has arisen out of the success of the Cornish Magazine which, under Mr. Quiller Couch's editorship has attained a circulation of 7000 copies. He is identified with the new venture, as are also Mr. Boyd-Carpenter, Mr. George Radford, Mr. Gerald Duckworth, and other well-known men.

Another work, to be called "A Woman of Quality in the Eighteenth Century," has been arranged for the well-known Goupil Art Series. During the past five years M. Maurice Leloir has been engaged making pictures for it. He is a recognised authority on the eighteenth century, and the scheme is to picture a fashionable lady of that time in each of the occupations of her life. An attempt is made to trace, as a contemporary would have done, the pleasures, distractions, duties, habits, and caprices of the period. The work is divided into ten parts, and the price for these is £80. The whole edition is limited to 200 copies.

On Thursday Messrs. Chatto will have ready the gossipy volume relating to George IV. which Mr. John Ashton has written under the title Florizel's Folly. In December 1779 Mrs. Robinson played Perdita to an audience that included the future King. He promptly became her admirer, and one of his nicknames was henceforward Prince Florizel. The centre of this volume, however, is the famous Pavilion at Brighton, which is mostly associated with George IV. and Mrs. Fitzherbert. Mr. Ashton tells the story of the King's life and love affairs at Brighton. The book has interesting illustrations, chiefly portraits.

A volume on Indian politics, written from a new point of view, is just being issued by Messrs. Constable. The author is Mr. Theodore Morison, of the Aligarh College, who is recognised by the Mohamedan community in India as one of its leaders. He entitles his volume "Imperial Rule in India," and he examines that subject largely from the native standpoint. He is not concerned with the machinery of government itself, with the laws and regulations which are its written constitution, but with the social forces among the people themselves. Proceeding thus, he formulates a type of Indian government based, as he estimates, on the forces which sway the people.

A book with the title "Common Sense in Education" is announced by Messrs. Longmans. The writer is Mr. P. A. Barnett, who is assistant inspector of training colleges, and examiner in practical teaching for the Cambridge Training Syndicate. The volume is based on a systematic course of lectures on the practice of teaching which was delivered to teachers at the College of Preceptors during the last term of 1898. The lectures have been rewritten and enlarged, and additional matter treated, so as to form a complete introduction to the study of current problems of teaching and school practice. The work will not be ready just yet.

Messrs. Chatto have taken over the publication of Sir Walter Besant's novel the Changeling, and will shortly publish a three-and-sixpenny edition of it. During the month Messrs. Pearson will issue At a Winter's Fire, a new volume of stories by Mr. Bernard Capes. On the 10th of the month they will have ready Rosalba, a story by Olive Pratt Rayner, which opens in Italy. This writer is well known in the literary world under her own name. The Failure of the Wanderer is a novel announced by Messrs. Constable for immediate publication. It is by a new writer, Mr. Charles E. Denny. The following novels are now being prepared for publication by Messrs. White: the Step-mother, by Mrs. Alexander; A Rational Marriage, by Miss Florence Marryat; and Twice Dead, by Miss Adeline Sergeant.

Messrs. Dent will shortly publish an English edition of Dr. Horst Kohl's "Guide Through Bismarck's Reflections and Reminiscences," which contains a great deal of new and interesting matter. The volume will have a photogravure of the last portrait of Bismarck, by the German artist Lenbach. Mr. Thomas Common has made a new translation of Nietzsche's work, "Thus Spake Zarathustra," for publication by Mr. William Reeves. A volume by Professor Munsterberg, of Harward, is being published by Messrs. Constable, under the title "Psychology and Life." Its contents are a series of studies in Psychology. Messrs. Kegan Paul will issue at once "A History of English Romanticism in the Eighteenth Century," by Professor Henry A. Beers, and "Evolution by Atrophy," a translation by Mrs. Chalmers Mitchell from the French.

It is a curious fact that two of the most important books on social questions published in the present day have been by business men. One of the two is Mr. Charles Booth's monumental and encyclopædic work on the London poor. The other is Dr. Bloch's equally exhaustive work on War, the peace tax upon which is a prime cause of poverty in London and all the world over. Dr. Bloch's book, which, it is said, inspired the Czar with his splendid idea, is published in English by Mr. Grant Richards. Another book on War, originally published in German, and issued some years ago in an English translation, but not as well known as it deserves to be is the Baroness Von Suttner's Down with your Arms. The authoress of this book is one of the most active in the Austrian women's movement in support of the Czar's humane appeal. The Baroness knows by personal experience what war is. Her descriptions of hospital scenes, for instance, are terrible. If we are not mistaken, her husband lost his life in the Austro-Prussian war of 1866.

The Semaine Litteraire of Geneva contains a contribution by Professor Emil Yung, the successor at the University of Karl Vogt, in which is an interesting account of mountain sickness:—Many tourists, says Professor Yung, who keep free from the malady on other high mountains are attacked by it on Mont Blanc, which may be called the home of the sickness. When violent the malady is very painful. It begins with a vague feeling of faintness, restlessness, and want of breath. Though the legs remain strong, it is necessary to stop climbing every five minutes in order to gain breath. Then the traveller is obliged to lie down wherever he may be in ice or snow, and rises only by an extreme effort of the will. But again and again he succumbs and seeks a horizontal position. His one wish is to remain motionless. Even when he has reached a shelter, with warm bed and blankets, the illness continues. Strange to say, it often lasts for several days, even when the sufferer has returned to the valley, and this fact causes the malady to be considered a poisoning of the nerve centres by muscle poison. The rarity of the atmosphere on high mountains is the prime cause of the malady, which is in direct relation to the quantity of oxygen in the blood. But there must be other and till now undiscovered causes connected with the temperament of individuals, and the propensity of their organisms to produce poisonous substances, for not all persons are subject to the mountain sickness, and not all to the same degree.

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For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.
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Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.
NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
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Very palatable.
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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."
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ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR
Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.
TESTIMONIALS.
MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."
WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"
The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.
AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.
"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."
Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
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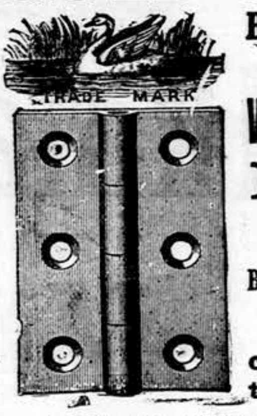

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THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

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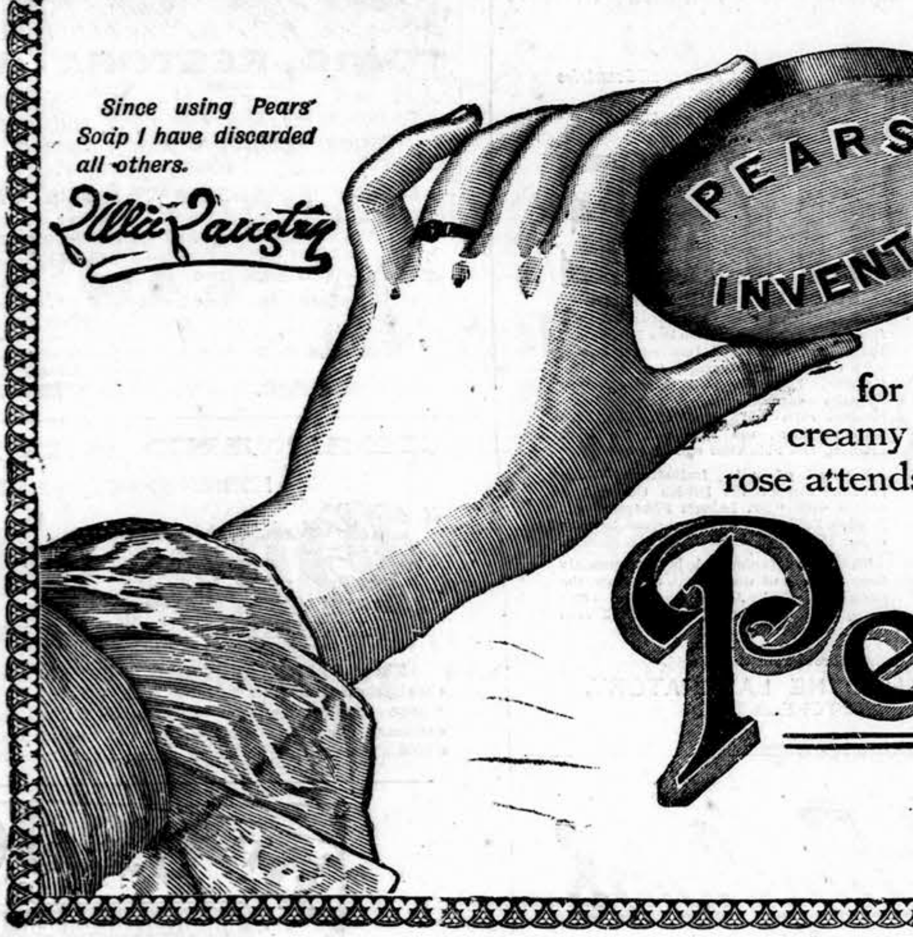

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MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

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